THE LIBERATOR -18 PUBLISHED -

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Day, July 31.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. -AT-

221 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 8. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for TEN LAES, if payment is made in advance. Manager and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements of a square and over inserted three sature cents per line; less than a speare, 75 cents three insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertiseserted on reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penna Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are atherised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial toe, bu are not responsible for any debts of the one, vit :- WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED END JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that milstary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Cormannes of the Abev, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES... From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, cavil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Corgness extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in event way in which it can be interpresed with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to comy on the war, and MUST CARRY BY ON, AC-NG TO THE LAWS OF WAR ; and by the laws of war. an invaded country has all its laws and municipal instituan invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-tions swept by the board, and Mantial Power Takes the PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 34.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1698.

Letuge of Oppression.

MAINE COPPERHEAD DEMOCRACY.

The Copperhead Democracy of Maine met in Convention at Portland, on the 6th inst., and adopted unanimously the following series of factious and incon-

Resolved, That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the union of the States. No men have a greater interest in preservation than we have-none desire it more. the preservation than we have—none desire it more. There are none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish the end. We are, as we ever have been, the devoted friends of the Constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either: and it is bee of our devotion to the Union and Governnt that we are compelled to oppose the present

ment that we are compened to oppose the present Administration, which is pursuing a policy destruc-tive of both as established by our fathers. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the war is being conducted by the present Admin-istration, not for the restoration of the Union but for the abolition of slavery and the destruction of the lision, and our only assurance of peace and restora-tion is in the success of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That, under our form of government,

e sovereign power is vested in the people, and the positaries of it were established by them, and rest other foundation than their will. tre the only LAWFUL SOVEREIGN in this coun-The public functionaries of every description their public servants, or agents of the people, elected or appointed by the people to transact the business of the people, and responsible to the people for the manner in which they perform the dules of the trusts confided to them; and, in fact, that there is a manifest difference between the adtion of the Government, and the Government itself. The Government consists of the civil and political institutions erected by the Constitution, and to it the people owe allegiance. The Adminis-tration are but the agents of the people, subject to their approval or condemnation, according to the

ment or demerit of their acts.

Resolved, That whenever the people of the seceded States, or of any one or more of such States, shall express their desire to return to the Union, to e represented in the Congress of the United States, he represented in the Congress of the United States, and to resume their obligations to the Constitution and the Union, the Democratic party will hail their rown with joy; and will freely welcome them back under the protecting folds of the National Flag, "with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired;" and we condemn and denounce the new and startling doctrine, now for the first time avowed by the organs of the Republican party, that the extinction of slavery in such States should be made a condition of their restoration to the Union, as a violation of the public pledges of the party, and as a wicked attempt to overthrow the Constitution, revolutionize the Government, prolong the war indefinitely, and finally to establish a mililary despotism on the ruins of our Republican Gov-

n in insurrection or amid the throes of civil war can this government justify official interference with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of

the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil, compared with the licentiousness of arbitrary power.

Resolved. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military sity, he has proclaimed and extended-or as seris the right to proclaim and extend—martial law over the States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of babeas corpus, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordi-nate civil to military authority, and to subvert our

solved, That we unite with the Democracy of the other States in denouncing the arrest and mock that by Court Martial and banishment of Clement L Vallandigham, a citizen of Ohio, for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in entities of the course of the Administration, and in condemation of a certain military order as a high-handed outrage upon the rights of the citizens under the Constitution of his own State, and that of the United States.

Resolved, That the Conscription Law, in the ppnion of the convention, is an unnecessary, un-size unequal and oppressive law—deemed by many to over-the the Constitution and the rights of the esand to be destructive of the liberties of the peo-While the Democratic party counsel obedience is laws and respect for the constituted authori-and dome. ties, and deprecate all illegal and violent resistance the execution of any law, however unjust and pressive, we believe that common justice requires be burdens arising under this act shall be as-and equalized by the State; and we appeal to the Administration to suspend the enforcement of this law until the Courts of competent jurisdiction shall have decided that it is a constitutional enact-

Resolved, That the soldiers composing our armic ment the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Liv ing, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who efferted their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's graydianship.

worthy a nation's guardianship.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Maine, in the dark boars of the Republic, have looked with hope and confidence to the noble stand taken and main-tained in the defence of the rights of the citizen and Sales. State as against the encroachments of centralized Power, by Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, and we hereby tender him the thanks of our people for the service he has rendered the country in the past, and our cordial co-operation for the future, and that the President of this Convention is hereby directed to communicate a copy of is hereby directed to communicate a copy

The Convention nominated, as the Copperhead can didate for Governor, Hon. Bion Bradbury, of Eastport. The following seditions letter was read from him on

My Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receips of your letter, arging me to be present at the Democratic State Convention to be held at Portland on the 6th ins.

It would afford me great pleasure to be there, and interchange greetings with my fellow-citizens. I regret that professional engagements, which cannot be postponed, will prevent it.

The Convention has most important duties to perform. It assembles amid the unspeakable horrors of a bloody and desperate civil war. The country is oscillating between despoism and anarchy. The long continuance of the war has stirred the deep passions of men. The voice of reason is almost drowned in the terrific storm that rages around us, and maless raise the hour.

and madness rules the hour. The times and the occasion demand calm deliberation, and the exercise of the highest wisdom and the noblest patriotism. All mere party views sink into insignificance, and the intensely absorbing question rises, what can be done to save the Republic

support of the people in its entire policy and all its measures.

Now, the support of the present policy and measures of the administration involves the endorsement of the constitutionality and expediency of the constitutionality and expediency of the conscription bill; and of the despotic doctrines that there exists "within the Constitution a principle or germ of arbitrary power, which in time of war expands at once into an absolute sovereignty, wielded by one man, so that liberty perishes or is dependent on his will, his discretion, or his caprice; "and that the military power, overrides the Constitution—the only law being that of military necessity, and the only judge of that necessity, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. It requires the people to approve of the arrest and imprisonment of citizens of the United States, without due process of law, "not so much for what has been done as for law, "not so much for what has been done as for great cities could not disgorge viler criminals than citizens of the United States, without due process of law, "not so much for what has been done as for what probably would be done," and of the beastful sentiment of the Secretary of State, that "he can touch a bell on his right hand, and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio, and touch the bell again, and order the arrest of a citizen of New York, and no power on earth but the President can release them." It demands the sanction of the overthrow of the right to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures, of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, of freedom of speech, of freedom of the press, and of the independent exercise of the elective franchise. Besides all this, it would compel the adopand of the independent exercise of the elective franchise. Besides all this, it would compet the adoption of a policy which proposes to prosecute the war, not for the Union as it came to us from our fathers, but for a mere territorial Union, regardless of State limits or State rights—not for a re-establishment of the government under the present Constitution, but for the purposes of subjugation and the abolition of slavery.

Now for the verget of the reopie of Maine at the polls assembled! If they make Bion Bradbury their polls assembled! If they make Bion Bradbury their polls assembled! If they make Bion Bradbury their converted to the reopie of Maine at the polls assembled! If they make Bion Bradbury their polls assembled! If they mak

These are not frivolous or captious objections. They relate to the preservation of the sacred rights and immunities which the Constitution has guarantied to the people—nay, they relate to the very existence of the Constitution itself.

Are the people of Maine ready to concede the claim set up by the national administration to that despotic power which could deprive them of their dearest rights and most sacred privileges—of all those noble guaranties affecting life, liberty and old Constitution established by their fathers as the embodiment of the great principles upon which rests the base of the mighty fabric of the Government? I believe the people will never acquiesce in such doctrine. "In their opinion, the guaranties of the Constitution, which secure to them freedom of speech and of the press, immunity from arrest for offences unknown to the law of the land, and the right of trial by jury before the tribunals provided by those laws instead of military commissions and drum-head and the fight of trial by jury before the tribunals provided by those laws instead of military commissions and drum-head and the fight of trial by jury before the tribunals provided by those laws instead of military commissions and drum-head and the fight of trial by jury before the tribunals provided by those laws instead of military commissions and drum-head and the fight of trial by jury before the tribunals provided by those laws instead of military commissions and drum-head and the fight of trial by jury before the tribunals provided by those laws instead of military commissions and drum-head and the fight of trial by jury before the tribunals provided by those laws instead of military commissions and drum-head and the fight of the subject, and would fain finish our comments. At the very tail end of the string, and would fain finish our comments. At the very tail end of the string, and would fain finish our comments. At the very tail end of the string, and would fain finish our comments. At the very tail end of the string, and wou

Selections.

DOUGH DOWN EAST.

It must be confessed that the " Democracy " the State of Maine dies very hard. It seems have set its obdurate heart upon departing this life in anything but a smell of sanctity; and now, when it holds Conventions, which must be like a collection of sick folk in a hospital, it always passes resolu-tions which modern events have rendered ridiculous, though we don't deny that ten years ago they would into insignificance, and the intensely absorbing question rises, what can be done to save the Republic from impending ruin?

It seems to me that the hope of restoring the government rests in the united action of all conservative men, in resisting the fanatical spirit of radicalism largely pervading the land, which now controls with its revolutionary doctrines and pernicious influence, the counsels of the present national administration of the Conservative in and a liberal statesmanship which looks alone to the conservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, with all the rights of the States unimpaired.

The Republican party, under its new cognomen, holds the position that it is "the solemn duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens to take a firm and unequivocal stand in favor of the national administration," and "to unite as one man in sustaining its civil and military policy, without qualification or reservation," and "that upon this issue there can be but two parties—patriots in favor and traitors opposed. I quote the language of the convention which nominated Mr. Cony.

So that the issue tendered by the Republican party of this State, under the self-righteous assumption of all the patriotism extant, is, whether or not the present national administration in the respectable blacks are slaves in the South? Alas! this boasted Ethnology is more of a muddle than ever! If white skins must thus betray their ossessors into servility and sottishness, most honorable Caucasians will weep that they were not born as black as night.

Dough-Democracy, having dropped its little, sen-

Constitution, which secure to them freedom of speech and of the press, immunity from arrest for offences anknown to the law of the land, and the right of trail by jury before the tribunals provided by those laws instead of military commissions and drum-head courts martial, are living and vital principles, in peace and in ever, at all times and under all circumstances. No sophistry or argument can shake the conviction, nor will the people require its confirmation by logical sequence and dediction. It is a conviction deeply intervove with the instinct, the habits, and the education of our constrynem. The min, and to declare those opinions by speech of writing with the utmost latitude of expression, the right of personal liberty, unless forfield according to established laws, and for offences previously defined by law, the right when accused of crimes to be tried where law is administered, and punishment is pronounced only when the crime is legally ascertained; all these are rights instantly perceived without argument or proof. No refinement of logic can unsettle them in the minds of freemen. No power can annihilate them, and no force at the command of any chief magistrate can compel their surrender."

But opposition to the present war policy and war measures of the administration is not the government. These in authority are but the agents of the people to carry on the government under the Constitution. They may exceed or pervert their constitution, They may exceed or pervert their constitution, and severy the theorem of the constitution itself. Under such circumstances, to oppose the administration is to support the government.

To uphold the government, to maintain the Constitution, to restore the Union as it was, is the first duty of every citizen. To fail in the days to the false to ourselves, to posterity, and to the great cause of constitutional liberty; and tis tequally a duty to protest against a policy calculated to prolong the war and subject of the war and the question it has opened up the resolutions

scrupulons efforts of those who called themselves
Democrats, and whose "platform" was, with slight
exceptions, the counterpart of that just adopted in
Maine.

THE "MARTYR."

Visit to Vallandigham—How He Looks—His Pro-

Maine.
What then? Are the people of Kentucky blind?
Are they fools, incapable of comprehending what is
patent to every capacity? Not at all. But they—
who see every day evidence of the intentions and desires of the Administration; who know by sight and feeling how and on what plan it conducts the war—know very well that all these charges are false; they are opposed, perhaps, individually to the policy of the Emancipation act, but they know that the freeing of the slaves of rebels is only an incident the freeing of the slaves or revers is only an inchestion of the war, and not at all its main purpose; they know that it is absolutely necessary to defeat and disarm those who are in revolt, and though they may not approve the particular measures resorted disarm those who are in reconstruction may not approve the particular measures resorted to for that end, they yet approve the end; they know that the rebels themselves space no property of Union men, but rob, burn and destroy every-thing; and the majority of them begin to see that the only way to deal with a rebel against the Union is to take away his property, his means of subsis-tence, and especially the slaves who work for him,

refuse to sustain the government? Is it not in fact ludicrous to an inexpressible degree, that while the border slave States—Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky —lend a cordial support to the Alministration, these 'democrats' of the remote and secluded districts of Mone hold back because the Administration is of M ane nout back because the Administration is inimical to slavery? The fact recalls the anecdote told by Goldsmith of two men who met on London Bridge during a threat of French invasion, one of whom was a porter sweating under his burden, and exclaimed: "The mounseers will make us work like horses," to which the other, a profane, drunken soldier, replied: "Yes, and what then will become of our holy religion?"—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Of late, the rebellion has lost ground and hope of late, the rebellion has lost ground and nope everywhere. The secessionists and copperheads expected to gain something from the recent election in Kentucky. They lelt sure of carrying that election; and, then, they would do something to embarrass and, then, they would do something to embarrass as the mercy of the rebels may suggest. This is about as the mercy of the rebels may suggest. This is about a strength of the company of the com and, then, they would do some:hing to embarrass the administration, and create a diversion that would revive the fading hopes of treason. The democratic party of Kentucky had in it already, or drew into it by the force of elective affinity, all the secessionists of the State, and all the "conditional Union men."—all the friends and followers of Buckner and Migoffin. with all those of Wickliffe. They nominated Wickliffe for Governor; and, so strong was their expectation of success, that some of them boasted that they would carry the State by 50,000 majority. Against them was arrayed the unconditional training the success. This is about the programme which is now being prepared to govern the future action of the great Democratic party; and depend upon it, it will have the support of that time-honored party; there is no mistake about this. True, the veteran apostles of that faith, those whose personal character and intellects added lustre to the name, are not with them—Dickinson, Dix, Cass, Butler, Brough, Tod, Wright of Indiana, Wright of Pennsylvania, Andy Johnson, Holt, Guthrie, Burnside, Rosecrans, and hundreds of others; but it will, nevertheless, have the support of that time-honored party; there is no mistake about this. True, the veteran apostles of that faith, those whose personal character and intellects added lustre to the name, are not with them—Dickinson, Dix, Cass, Butler, Brough, Tod, Wright of Indiana, Wright of Pennsylvania, Andy Johnson, Holt, Guthrie, Burnside, Rosecrans, and hundreds of others; but majority. Against them was arrayed the unconditional Union party, with Judge Bramlette as canditional Union party, with Judge Bramlette as candidate for governor; and true Union men all over the country very naturally desired the success of this party. The election has taken place; and the triumph of the unconditional Union party is over-

dence of the Chicago Tribune.] NIAGARA FALLS, (CLIFTON HOUSE,) July 20, 1863.

THE MARTYR DEJECTED. As I have before remarked, Vallandigham seems much disappointed and cast down. He came here expecting and desiring to be lionized, and he finds few willing to undertake the job. The nobby natives of this British province, with brief-tailed coats, narrow rimmed, blue banded titles, peer at him through their glasses from a distance, with sublime coolness and indifference, or hardly at all. None of them send him a card, or come forward to greet him. This is annoying to the martyr, for he looked for active demonstrative sympathy from the Canadians.

DISPLAYING HIS WOUNDS.

DISPLAYING HIS WOUNDS.

The martyr is very anxious to show his wounds to small and gaping audiences, and to large ones, too, if they will but come and take a look, which they do not. He has not yet made enough political capital by their exhibition to set up a candidacy for town constable. He recounts, with much unefested in the attitude of the Kentuckians, as well as good sense in their view of things; they are themselves likely to be sufferers to a certain extent under the policy of the Administration; they do not entirely accord with it; but they will not allow their private judgments nor their private interests to interfere with their public duties. The men in Washington, they say, may be mistaken in this means or in that, but they are honestly and earnestly striving to releem the nation from rebellion, from civil war, from disorder and from division, and so long as they do so, they shall have our encouragement and support. How different from the position of the copperheads of Maine, who live hundreds of miles from the seat of conflict, who suffer by it indirectly only, who have neither slaves nor estates to lose, and who are yet loud in their protests that the war is dishousely conducted, and on those false grounds refuse to sustain the government? Is it not in fact ludierous to an inexpressible degree, that while the border slave States—Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky The martyr is very anxious to show his wound

His programme, as I gather from his utterances, is something like this: The war will be ended when the Democratic party come into power, which will be in 1865; and not till then. The independent of the control of the will be in 1865; and not till then. The independence of the Southern Confederacy will then be acknowledged, with the understanding that a National Convention shall immediately be called for purposes of "reconstruction." At that Convention new gnarantees shall be given to the South, by constitutional amendments—such as the acknowledgment of the nationality of slavery; the right of slaveholders to carry and hold their slaves wherever they please, under the protection of the Federal Government; the restoration of slavery where it has been abolished by the Emancipation Proclamation; a general amnesty and restoration to rights of all rebels—leaders and all; in fact, all that the slaveholders ever claimed in their most arrogant moments. it will, nevertheless, have the sympathies and active support of a large majority of the once proud and dominant Democratic party, and will be made the test of political faith in the coming national contest. Upon this platform it will have to be met and con-

party. The election has taken place; and the trimple of the unconditional Union party is overwhelming.

It is interesting to observe how this result of the Kentucky election is taken by the leading democratic papers in this part of the country. Of course, the extreme copperhead press, everywhere, is an appointed and angry at this defeat of the Kentucky democrats. In Ohio, and throughout the West, it is greatly chagrined; and the democratic papers here in New England denounce the result. The Hartford Times calls it a triumph of "abolitionism;" and, after expressing its wrath with such headings to the news as.—" BANONETS TRUMPHANT—FIRE BALLOT SUPPRESSER," it comments as follows:—

"Burnside established martial law over Kentucky to rule the state of the Kentucky to the state were set aside, and the election was controlled entirely by orders from Washington, through their tool, Burnside, who was backed by a large army. Thus we find the freedom of the ballot crushed out by the direct interference of the military power. It will be so in Maryland and other States.

Such attocious falsehood is not creditable to anybody; but the Times was wrathful, and could not stand for trifles. The Providence Post, quite as any as the Times, imputes the result to an interference of the administration in behalf of the "Brane lette ticket," and says:—"It has been plain to us for a fortnight or more, that the people of Kentucky over not to enjoy a free election," also, "for weeks were not to enjoy a free election," also, "for weeks were not to enjoy a free election," also, "for weeks were not to enjoy a free election," also, "for weeks were not to enjoy a free election," also, "for weeks were not to enjoy a free election," also, "for weeks were not to enjoy a free election," also, "for weeks were not to enjoy a free election," also, "for weeks were not to enjoy a free election," also, "for weeks were not to enjoy a free election," also, "for weeks were not to enjoy a free election," also, "for weeks were not to enjoy a free election," a

with shocking dreams of that ghastly funeral procession in which they will be compelled to follow copperheadism to the grave which its remains will be foul.

A SLAVE-MASTER CHAGRINED. The following is an extract from a Bichmond paper:—

"What contributed most to by mortification was, that in my whole gang of slaves, among whom there were any amount of Aarons, Abrahams, Isaacs and Jacobs, there was not one Abdiel—not one remained loyal to the rebel. This is the complaint of bundreds and thousands of other sufferers. The most petted, trusted, and seemingly devoted slaves are found wanting is the hour of trial."

This reminds us of a speech made some years ago by a Kentucky politician, who after saying to an audience in Cincinnati that his slaves would not accept freeslom if he were to offer it, went home to find that during his absence his slaves had all run away!—Independent.

VALLANDIGHAM—HOW HE LOOKS.

Many of your readers have doubtless looked upon the Great Banished, at least before he got his "proud title," but probably the larger share of them have not. I will try to tell you, in a few words, how he looks. In height, say he is five feet nine to ten inches, broad, stoop shouldered, and now quite thin-his weight probably not exceeding 160 pounds. He is what may be called limber jointed—that is, his morements lack firmness and stability. His face is oval; his month is broad, filled up, "and more too," with large, queven, disagreeable looking teeth, which he finds it very difficult to keep from protruding—indicating, according to the science of phrenology, power of language—with restless tendencies, at times having an ambiguous and disagreeable expression, but generally bearing a pleasant and amiable smile. He greets you in a cordial manner, but at once assumns a confidential air, as much as to ask, "What new science have you in view?" He always talks about himself and his wrongs, and it is hard

to draw him from that subject. The crow tracks to draw him from that subject. The crow tracks around his eyes make him forty-five, but a casual glance places him at forty. His hair is brown, which means just no color at all, slightly tinged with grey. This is Vallandigham as I see him. Close observation of the man forces the conclusion that he is a selfish demagogue, and not to be trusted where great issues are at stake.

The Copperheads of Ohio are trying to make him Governor of that great and lovel State; and if

The Copperheads of Onio are trying to make him Governor of that great and loyal State; and, if successful in that, then to lift him into the executive position now held by "Honest Old Abraham Lincoln." Will the day ever come when this will be so? If yes, it will be the darkest day that human liberty ever encountered. I cannot, will not believe it.

JEFF. DAVIS'S ADDRESS.

It is said that a Cossack exists under the skin of the most civilized Russian. Jeff. Davis's recent address to the deserters of the rebel army would seem to show that the highest "Confederate" position. cannot obscure the principles and language of the slave-driver. None but one affiliated with that tribe would dare to charge the Government of the United would dare to charge the Government of the United States with seeking the extermination of the Southern people, including their wives and children; with being engaged in wholesale plunder, destruction and division of property among "wretches" of "atrocious cruelty;" with incendiarism and the debauching of an inferior race with the promised "indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of their treachery." No prominent man of any other nationality at the present day would be found using such vile and reckless language as this. But it is not inappropriate to the pen of the chosen representative of a community of slave-drivers. Beauregard has uttered foul falsehoods at home, and Maury has rivalled him in his scientific slanders abroad, but their official chief beats them both in full proportion to his superior rank.

their official chief beats them both in full proportion to his superior rank.

But it may be suggested that the desperate situation of Davis is not calculated to induce him to stand upon propriety or to measure his words. He is making a last effort to "fire the Southern heart," and he may well risk blowing his own reputation to the winds. In this point of view, his address is one of the most significant developments of the whole crisis. He acknowledges that there is a large army of deserters now scattered over the rebel States, which he has no hopes of gathering into the ranks again, except by this public promise and amnesty and pardon. Of course, he smooths over the excuses and reasons in favor of these absentees, but they are clearly nothing but common deserters, whom even the strict regulations of the rebel army have not sufficed either to hold, find or return. They are those who have abandoned the sinking ship, who have saved themselves as they could.

ship, who have asaved themselves as they could. Precious few of them, therefore, will Jeff. Davis ever see rallying under his banner again.

But into what a valley of humiliation must the rebel. "President" have descended, before he could rebel "President" have descended, before ne count have brought himself to thus announce the low estate of his once audacious conspiracy! It is a confession that the attempt to recruit the rebel army by summoning all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is a failure. But when did deserters ever recruit an army? If they should ever go back, their accord state would be worse than the first; for it second state would be worse than the first; for it would denote their triumph over the rules of the service and the authority of their leaders. But they will not go back, in numbers of any consequence. The reasons for which they ran away will keep them away. Jeff. Davis must rely upon the force he has, subject to the daily loss by desertion. These are insufficient to stand before the national troops, unless the latter shall not be reinforced, but still further thinged out through Converted influences. ther thinned out, through Copperhead influences. Let us take care to prevent that.—Boston Journal.

EMANCIPATION IN SURINAM.

On the 1st of July, the slaves of Surinam, a Dutch colony in South America, were emancipated in accordance with a law adopted by the Legislature of Holland, on the 8th of August, 1862, with the cordial sanction of the Dutch Government. The slaves of the colony form an overwhelming majority of the total population, numbering about 45,000 persons, in an aggregate population of 61,000. More than one half of the negroes belong to the Moravian Church, the missionaries of which publish in the papers of their denomination some interesting information on this important event, and especially, on the spirit in which the slaves received the news of their approaching liberty. pproaching liberty.

The Rev. Mr. Jansa, one of the oldest and most

experienced missionaries of the colony, says

experienced missionaries of the colony, says:

"The intelligence of the speedy emancipation of the negroes naturally awakens in me, who have so long labored in this Colony, the most heartfelt joy. Having been requested by several planters to make known to their slaves the Proclamation of the Governor and the Emancipation law, I did so. They assembled, neatly dressed, in the church, and I tried to explain everything to them, getting them to repeat aloud all that I said, so that there might be no misunderstanding. The joy and praise of the poor negroes were touching. They had previously heard, but refused to believe, the news, saying: 'The whites have deceived us so often!' But now that I made known the truth, and told them, 'It is really so, our Saviour has influenced the King and his counsellors to set you free on the first of July, 1863'—they doubted no longer. Big tears of joy rolled down their black cheeks, and with jubilee joy they exclaimed: 'Our dear teacher tells us; we believe it; we will be free! What our mothers heard of ere we were born, that is now to come to pass, that we will see! Thanks, thanks unto God!'"

After Mr. Jansa had proclaimed the coming eman-

After Mr. Jansa had proclaimed the coming enancipation on a number of plantations, fifteen of the native assistants of the missionaries went to the Citizen Captain, (chief magistrate of a district,) and begged him to thank the Governor, and through the Governor the King, in the name of all the plantations of this district; they added that so long as they should engine slaves, they would show themselves. should continue slaves, they would show themselves to be diligent and obedient, and would endeavor to prove that the liberty promised them should not be abused; and that when they were iree, they would earn their bread and support their families faithfully; finally, they asked permission to send their children at once to school.

In response, the Governor wrote a very friendly letter, which the missionary read from the pulpit on the first Sunday in Advent. The Citizen Captain was present, and addressed the negroes, whereupon several native assistants in succession rose, thanked bim, and then spoke very appropriately to the congregation.

"The spirit at present prevailing among the negroes is excellent. Who will wonder at the joy of the missionaries? We have been hindered in our labors, and have been obliged to submit to many things, only in order to gain access to the plantations. That after the emancipation, too, much will occur to try us, is clear;

lisher and his Travel to wanted in Vermoni he exception of Berk-necticut (with the ex-ode Island are already themselves to can ma-can have the exclusive aid, to any part of th

Street,

ATION ETCHES:

Alcott.

The Moravians, in view of the emancipation, feel the necessity of having more schools and more na-tive assistants. It is an encouraging circumstance that there already is, at Beekhuizen, a Norma School for the training of native teachers, which will, no doubt, be speedily enlarged. Perhaps the efforts which will be made by the Moravians will be sufficient for preaching to and teaching all the ne-groes of the colony. If not, their wants, we hope, will attract the attention of other Christian denomi-In their moral and social progress, june, the whole Christian and civilized w this sime, the whole Christian and civilized world must feel the profoundest interest; for every unfa-vorable report that, rightly or wrongly, may be given of their condition, would be received with re-joicings by all the enemies of human freedom in this country who have bathed this land in blood, or sympathize with those who have done so, that the Afri-can race may still be held in hopeless bondage.

A SLAVE-PEN BROKEN UP.

We copy from the Evening Post the following deeply interesting letter from Balti

"The release of the slaves of the rebel General "The release of the slaves of the recet central Stuart from a slave-pen in Pratt street, in this city, was attended by some interesting incidents. Colonel Birney having applied for authority to visit the place and confiscate Stuart's 'property,' an order to that effect arrived yesterday, and in the afternoon the Colonel proceeded to the prison, showed his order, entered, and locking the doors behind him, entered the court-yard first, and then, visited the court-yard first, and then visited the entered the court-yard first, and then visited the cells. In this place sixty persons were confined, some of them having been there over three years. To be imprisoned there, without ever being allowed to visit the outer world, to forget almost what trees and flowers and green fields were, to be deprived even of the cool breezes of heaven, was bad enough; but there was worse than this. The ball, the chain, the shackles were not wanting to make the lives of these poor creatures more miserable. Sixteen men were bound together with shackles at the ankles, others were chained two by two, and one old man had his legs fastened together by shackles connected by chains bound to his waist. The poor wretches were all terribly frightened when called up by the Colonel. They thought he had come to buy them, and take them off South, as it seems they have been kept there by their masters seems they have been kept there by their harders to await either peace and 'the Union as it was, or a good chance for shipment to the South. They were soon reassured, however, and a blacksmith having been sent for, the chains and shackles were

eedily removed.
"When the chain fell from the ankles of the old man, he lifted up his eyes and hands, and exclaimed, 'Thank God!' The expression was simple, but in its tone revealed the suffering, the despair of months. When told they were to go out and be free, they could not believe it at first, but when assured again and again that it was so, a simultaneous shout of gladness went up, which must have made the angels rejoice, and 'God bless you, massa! God Almighty bless you! The Lord Jesus love you, massa! were the blessings freely showered upon the Colonel, who, scarcely less happy than they tried to make them understand that they owed mred again and again that it was so, a simultaneous their release to the Government. They listened and assented, but still evidently looked upon the Colonel assented, our still evidently looked upon the Colonics as their deliverer, after all. The scene, he says, he shall never forget. Their joy found vent, with the men, in prayers and ejaculations of praise, with the women in tears and embraces of each other.

"Finally, the Colonel told them they must get

ready to go out. Then they fairly flew to their cells for their bags and bundles. And—the Colonel told it with a smile—even in this supreme moment, womanly vanity (shall we so call a laudable selfpect?) showed itself. He could see them smooth-their hair, putting on little articles of finery. and otherwise 'prettying up,' before their bits of looking-glass. It was not many minutes, however, before they all came down before they all came down, and were marched out, men, women and children, into the free—to them

ey were taken to the recruiting office in Camden street, and here another most affecting scene took place. The news of the opening of the prison had spread like wildfire, and the office and pavements in front were crowded with colored peomany of whom now met friends and relatives for the first time for three years. Well, I must not make my letter too long. Suffice it that joy reigned supreme, and when the Colonel asked, "Now, what supreme, and when the Cotonet asker, the is to be done with these people for to-night?" the most generous hospitality was liberally tendered. onel returned to camp, feeling that the blessing of heaven would be upon the work he had that day

one. "In the evening, one of the lieutenants, talking with the new freedmen, asked them if they knew the person who liberated them. 'No,' answered one, 'we don't know him, but we know that God sent him.' 'Yes,' echoed the rest; 'God sent him
—God sent him!' Thus, you see, 'the hand-breadth cloud the sages

'nns, you see, 'the nand-breath cloud the sages feared' is spreading. The Colonel hopes soon to open every slave-pen in Baltimore, and through God's grace and the strong arm of the Government, they shall never be used as such-again."

The Springfield Republican regrets this act, and

"A slave-pen is a monstrous institution, as is slavery, but it is legal in Maryland, and it does not appear by what law, military or other, these United States officers override the laws of Mary-Such acts ignore the cause of emancipati in the State, and provoke hostility to the general

By what law? By the law of God, of course. Birney is a Doctor utriusque juris.

> When Seymour, in his sorry plight, Unfurled his banner to the air, He chose the sable skirts of night, And "barred" each ray of glory there. Then from his kennel, mid the scum, He bade his banner bearer co And gave into his reckless hand The sword to stab his native land

ch was the travesty of Drake's "American flag," that rang through our brain when Gov. Sey-mour's remonstrance with and complaints to the President concerning the draft sang over the tele-oranh wire. What would be the same over the tele-What would the wise Governor have? mob? Another cruel, fiendish outbreak against the good and noble, against the defenceless and the weak? Another sacking of such homes as the Gibbons'? Another fiery onslaught against for lorn children? Another hellish sheaf of murders of for children? Another nemss shear of nurgers of frightened negroes, who, fancying they had fled from the house of bondage into a city of refuge, found there a smooth, bland "gentleman" (?) to slip the leash of his bloodhounds upon them for their destruction? By dastardly appeals to passion and prejudice, (the prejudice of color and of race.) the slums of New York were stirred. The filth bubbled to the surface in that seething political caldron of damnable ingredients. Up from gutters, and brothels, and grog-shops,—up from the haunts of thieves,—up from the rat-holes of pollution,—up from the hiding-places of infamy,—came lution,—up from the hiding-places of infamy,—came the horrid crew of Mr. Seymour's constituents; and when the raging, blood-thirsty mob stood before the bland, smooth "gentleman!" (?) with their investigation "gentleman!" (?) with their imperibland, smooth "gentleman!" (?) with their imperious, insulting demands, what did sweet, kind, amiable Mr. Seymour do? Instead of answering those demands with an emphatic "No!" from a cannon's mouth, he stood before his "reasonable constituency" "roaring as gently as any sucking dove," "I will endeavor to have this draft stopped!" "I will endeavor to cripple this Government, which oppresses so cruelly our dear Southern brethren!" "I will endeavor to bring into power the Democratic party, with a good sound copperhead!"—and so, looking across that gulf of death and destruction yawning before him to swallow up the defenceless, he sent his wolves away to pillage and plunder, to murder and destroy.

ning weight on the rebels; when victory after vic fory has knocked at their legitened hearts, and flung the word "surrender." in their teeth; when our noble soldiers are broiling in iron-clads around Charleston; when Western harvest fields are red with their blood; when the broad Mississippi flows free at last from traitor thraidom, and goes singing to the area of delin, area because of the delines. to the sea its glad song of deliverance, bearing,

its best treasure, that sacred blood, to give it to the broad Gulf, that the Gulf may send it to the broad er ocean, till all the world shall find the seeds of freedom scattered broadcast by the restless waves; when now loyal masses of fresh troops, rallying to our standard, might remove all need of further bloodshed, and end the war; in this grand hour, Mr. Seymour stands up, and palters over the con-stitutionality of the draft! Thus does this grea man show his loyalty to our Government, and his love for its defenders. Oh, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Sey. love for its detenders. Oh, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Seymour! you may have the gift of tongue, (would that it were "unknown!") the interpretation whereof is most easy—"Drag out the war but another year, and then—and then—!" Shall the politician, through his country's ruin, grasp his base success? Shall Mr. Seymour institute another New York riot? Will not the loyal army and the loyal people rebuke such paltering with the public safety, such recreancy to duty, such culpable blindness to the right?

The President has couched his eyes. Pray God the operation may be successful; and when his devils again come forth from their tombs, may they see Jesus passing by, in the great events of the day aud, driven forth into the swinish herd of malconcome forth from their tombs, may they see tents, may they rush with them violently down the steep precipice of public opinion, and be lost in waters of oblivion!—Worcester Spy.

THE SACKED HOUSE.

On the Sunday following the great riots in New York, Rev. O. B. Frothingham preached a sermon, in which he made the following reference to the sacking of the home of James S. Gibbons, Esq :-

The dwelling was one, the like of which is rare in any city— a dwelling of happiness and peace— a home of the tenderest domestic affections—a bouse of large friendliness and bospitality—a refuge and abiding place for the unfortunate and the out-cast. There was no display of wealth there—there was no wealth to display; yet the house was full of things which no wealth could buy. It was crowded with mementoes. The pieces of furniture in the rooms had family histories connected with them; chairs and tables were precious from associations with noble and rare people who had gone. Pictures on the walls, busts in the parlors, engravings, photographs, books, spoke, of the gratitude or love of some dear giver. One room was sacred to the memory of a noble boy, an only son, who died some years ago. There was his bust in marble, there were his books, there were the prints he liked, the little bits of art he was fond of, and all was no wealth to display; yet the house was full of things which no wealth could buy. It was liked, the little bits of art he was fond of, and all the Committee directed him to report it back, with

liked, the little bits of art he was fond of, and all the dear things that seemed to bring him back. The whole house was a shrine and a sanctuary.

"And who were the inmates? The master, a man whose sympathies were always and completely with the working people, a man of steady and boundless humanity. The mistress, a woman whose name is familiar to all doers of good deeds in the city of New York, and dear to hundreds of the objects of good deeds. To the orphan and friendless and poor. good deeds. To the orphan and friendless and poor, a mother; to the unfortunate, a sister; to the wretch-ed, the deprayed, the sinful, more than a friend. In the city prison, her presence was the presence of an ambulance corps, said not one word angel of pitying love; at Blackwell's Island, she in its favor; nor did he utter one word of protest in was welcome as a spirit of peace and hope. The boys at Randall's Island looked into her face as the of a mother. Again and again had she rescued from the life of shame the country woman, and dered her house. For the better part of a year and more she has been in camp, and city hospitals, nursing their brothers and sons, performing every menial office. At this moment she is at Point Lookut, doing that work, amid discomforts and discourthe wounded, crippled, bleeding and broken people; giving it for the sake of the people—giving it that the people may be recorded. ple; giving it for the sake of the people—giving it that the people may be raised to a higher social level! And she, forsooth, must be selected to have her house pillaged! She must be stabbed to her house pillaged she must be stabbed to her house her house pillaged! She must be stabbed to her heart of hearts, stabbed through and through in every one of her affections, by these people for whom her life had been a perpetual process of dying! Why, if they had known this that I have

immediate vicinity. I had walked over to Broadway to get an evening paper. On my return homeward, its formation to be "impracticable." But, passing by in about forty minutes, I found that the house had this, Dr. Bowditch applies himself to the question of been broken open, and fired in several places, and sks-"How, where and by whom was this was already half sacked. It was in the hands of a admirable system established?" He declares that it thousand thieves. I passed in, and up stairs, to see was certainly not established by Congress, which adjourned eight days after Mr. Wilson reported; and he whether anything could be done to clear them out, but found it impossible, and retired. The lower doors and windows were all broken in, and all the interior rooms and closet doors, with two or three

ding, all the bureau drawers and the lighter bureaus, tables, and even the grate pans, and, last, kitchen ports. Of twenty-five hundred volumes, the accumulation of thirty years, not a single book was left in the house. Of the furniture that was too heavy to how as to the complete and perfect condition of our ambulance system, to be "totally incorrect" and ble mantels were chopped down. All the gas fix-tures were twisted off, and most of the water fau-The Croton pipe was pounded up in the cellar, to cut off the extinguished, and but for the neighbors, who, at the peril of life, brought in buckets from their own

THE TENDER MERCY OF THE MOB. We published the other day a brief account, by Mr. J. S. Gibbons, of the manner in which his bouse had been sacked by the mob. The instance is only had been sacked by the mob. The instance is only another proof of the utter blindness of the malice by which such an assemblage is actuated. Mr. Gibbons is one of the most public spirited and charitable men of our city, whose hand has ever been ready for any good work, and whose active benevolence among the poorer classes has long been known to his friends. His wife, the daughter of the late Isaac T. Hopper, who spent his life in promoting the comforts of the poor, has been, since the outbreak of the war, one of the most efficient of that benevolent corps of women nurses who have followed the army to soothe men nurses who have followed the army to soothe the sufferings and assuage the distresses of our wounded soldiers. Utterly regardless of her own comfort, and often at the risk of her life, she, with her daughter, has been in constant attendance at the conch of the sick and dying. Even while the

A lady yesterday passing the house of Mr. Gib-bons, in Lamartine Place, which was sacked by the mob, saw an Irish woman sitting near the rolts, and weeping most bitterly. She asked the woman what was the matter, and received this reply: "Three was the matter, and received this reply: "Three years ago, Mrs. Gibbons saved me and my children from starvation, and it almost breaks my heart that this trouble should have come upon one so good." An invalid soldier, whose attention was attracted by the circumstance, remarked: "Yes, this was a house that every man ought to have defended, for Mrs. Gibbons and her daughter left all its comforts to go to distant hospitals, that they might take care of us wounded soldiers."—N. Y. Tribune.

murder and destroy.

And, after all this, we read this morning of his petty cavils at the draft, and his request for the suspension of it "till its constitutionality is tested," forsooth! This, then, is Mr. Seymour's patriotism! This! When blow after blow has fallen with stunbergian to plunder, to MEAL Dow. Southern papers say that Gen. Neal Dow left Richmond on Thursday morning the 23d ult., for Mobile, Alabama, to answer to a requisition from the Governor of that State. He is to be tried for larceny! dental dangers, even on the battle-field.

The Tiberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863,

The Editor of the Liberator is absent from his ost, endeavoring to obtain recreation, reconcration and inspiration from the ocean breeze near Plymouth Rock. Letters for his personal attention may be ad dressed to him, until the last of the month, at Ply

JUSTICE AND HUMANITY TO SOLDIERS.

Most of the readers of the Liberator are probably ware that Dr. Henry I. Bowditch stands in rank of Boston physicians for medical skill, and also About the middle of 1862, he, with other physicians was summoned to Washington by the Secretary of War, for the purpose of consultation and suggesti in regard to the care of sick and wounded soldiers Pray God In the explorations connected with this visit, he "was brought immediately in contact with the abominab system, or rather no system, of ambulances now in use in our army." Failing to arouse the interest, o at least the action, of Government officers on the sub ject, on returning home, he brought it before the Bo ton Society for Medical Improvement, making minute statements of the fearful sufferings of wounded soldiers, not only of those who were left whole days and nights without care on the field of battle, but of thos who, after being taken into ambulance wagons, were treated with brutal neglect and inhumanity by the dri vers of those vehicles, many of whom were drunk, as well as otherwise utterly incompetent for the work made were published (Oct., 1862,) in a Report made to the Surgeon General of Massachusetts. Dr. Box ditch has since published letters in various newspi pers, and an admirable pamphlet, asking for consider ation and action by the public, upon the same sub ject. And he returns to that subject in a letter to the Boston Journal of Tuesday, the 18th inst, entitled Have we an Ambulance System ?"-in which le rehearses the present posture of affairs in relation to

> On the 24th of February, 1863, Hon. Henry Wilson Chairman of the U. S. Senate Committee on Military Affairs and on the Militia, to whom was referred th bill "in relation to military hospitals and to organize an ambulance corps," after stating to the Senate that

"I will simply say, that this bill has passed the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Military Affairs have considered it with a great deal

Mr. Senator Sumner, the colleague of Mr. Wilso on presenting a resolution in the Senate in regard regard to the refusal of the Military Comm consent to the admirable bill (so Dr. Bowditch judges it) which had just passed the House of Represents tives. He represents, however, that he has used his influence privately in favor of the measure in question.

It will be noticed that while Mr. Sumner privately favored the formation of an effective ambula corps, such as was contemplated in the bill above-

Four months after this, however, (namely, on the

mentioned, Mr. Wilson characterized it as "imprac

"Gen. Wilson alluded to the existing complaints in regard to the want of ambulances in the Federalarmy. He said, we have an ambulance system the most perfect the world knows, and the fault found with it is a matter of astonishment to all those knowing anything about the facts. The army of the Potomac had, the other day, when it started from the Rappahannock, the soit must be! Only the best names are ever taken in vain on human lips, and they are so taken because they are the best; and best is worst to those who cannot understand it."

Mr. Gibbons himself gives the following account of the ruin the mob left behind them:—

"No person was in the house at the time of the ruin the mob left behind them:—

"No person was in the house at the time of the ruin the mob left behind them:—

"It is somewhat strange that so are the refer to the want of ambulances in the Federalarmy. He said, we have an ambulance system the most perfect the world knows, and the fault found with it is a matter of astonishment to all those knowing anything about the facts. The army of the Potomac had, the other day, when it started from the Rappahannock, 1100 ambulance wagons, 2300 horses, and 3000 men any army in Europe. No drafted man need pay any attention to these reports as to the scarcity of ambulances, when our army has as many as 4000 ambulance wagons, 10,000 horses, and 12,000 men."

"No person was in the house at the time of the should be found to be in effective operation only four season! its formation to be "impracticable." But, passing by has no reason to suppose it was established either by whom has been known to the public as particularly exceptions.

Every thing portable was carried off—beds, bedin favor of any system, and the latter of whom is re-

our ambulance system, to be "totally incorrect," and carry off, one small piece only was left unmutilated by axes. Nearly all the glass and much of the sash he states as follows (in substance) the method of forork was destroyed. . The stair bannisters and mar- mation of the miserably insufficient system that now

It was commenced under the order of Gen. McClel lan in August last, establishing in the army of the Potomac an ambulance corps of detailed soldiers. Since then, by the concurrent action of Quartermaster houses, the place would have been burned. A piano general Meigs and of Surgeon General Hammond, a was broken into fragments, and even sliding doors system has been adopted to meet some of the absolute pulled out and their panels split. The lower parts of several heavy bureaus and portions of several bedsteads and tables were left in the house, and is carried out according to the will of Division Comand necessary wants of the army. This system exis carried out according to the will of Division Commanders or Medical Inspectors. It will doubtless prevent much misery in the cases where these officers choose to do their duty. But Gen. McClellan himself has admitted the insufficiency of the system established by himself, and has declared, in a letter since written to Dr. Bowditch, that he "regards the forma tion of a well-organized ambulance corps as one of the great desideratums for our armies." Moreover, the unsatisfactory working of this system is affirmed by better authorities than Mr. Wilson, namely, those who were engaged in superintending its execution. These declare that the detailed soldiers worked badly in their new functions at Gettysburg; that the men, in man instances, were not available when needed; and that most of them went forward with the army when it moved, and to all intents and purposes were really lost as it regards their specific uses. advantages belonging to an ambulance system cannot be obtained when the work is performed by soldiers temporarily detailed for this work, and not trained and drilled to its accurate performance. The skilful handling of wounded men taken from the field of battler very offence in the eyes of these lovers of peace.

AN INCIDENT AT THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER mob was plundering her house, scattering its furni-ture, books and pictures to the winds, she was hunto a place of quiet and security, require quite as much rehearsal for adequate preparation as the ordinary duties of the soldier. There must also be many emergencies in battle when soldiers cannot or will not be spared for this purpose. Every consideration requires that a corps of men be specially instructed in and allotted to these duties, and that such corps be a per-manent part of the organization of the army. Of course, this service will be full of danger while we con against an enemy accustomed to fire on ambulances surgeons, chaplains, and even on charitable women carrying water to the wounded; but, if our government shall ever be defending itself against a foreign parism of slavery-it may reasonably be expected the the uniform of the ambulance corps will give protection to the wearer, and that those whose profession is to care for the wounded will meet none but acci-

in its next session, pass a law directing the President to choose a Commission from his own military and medical staff, whose duty shall be forthwith to devise and report a plan that shall be as perfect as possible with our present knowledge, and capable of being dapted to meet the demands of modern civilization, for the gradual amelioration of the sufferings necessarily consequent upon every battle. He has drawn up a brief form of petition to Congress for this pur-pose, (hereafter appended,) and he wishes all friends umanity, and all who have relatives or friends in the army, to copy and sign this petition, or such mod-

The plan of Dr. Bowditch is to have Congress, early

mit it to their Senator or Representative in Congress at the opening of the next session. Many persons, public and private, who should know nite as well as Mr. Wilson what is needed, sustain this course. The Surgeon General, in his official refor it. Medical Inspectors and numerous private in-dividuals have written to Dr. Bowditch, urging him to continue an effort so important to the interests of

nanity, and present to the public the considerations which require it. He has resolved to devote his la- his country to help save her, together with himself, bors to this work, and will do what he can. But the whole community is interested in it, since every fami- her his body, and in place even of a substitute contents ly has a son, a brother or a husband exposed to need himself with the prescribed payment of money. the very help here contemplated. If but half the sons personally interested sign and send the peti-

ion given below, the work will be done.

The organization of a suitable and sufficient ambu bet (that is to say, between life and death.) to any one human government now existing on the face of the fearful perils. If they fall wounded into the hands of a necessity—the indispensable aids to a better condito its colored troops, and a treatment conformable to the laws of civilized warfare for such of them as may and ample protection, as far as declarations and pre- ity to unjust or unenlightened enactments. For, in arrangements of the government can give it, is due spite of the excellence of our republican form of gov is the plainest dictate of sound policy to arouse and naintain an active enthusiasm in behalf of the North in helping our war to a favorable conclusion, they with the undeniable advantages which I have derived are making the most speedy progress possible towards from that system by the mere fact of living under it lance corps, for the means of guarding their lives ticulars of civil and social economy wherein the organ for giving them the help due to fellow-citizens and fel- happiness. Yet for all that, it may be true that the low-soldiers, will do much to encourage as well as to triffing tribute exacted is augmented by governmental and thorough action.

Let the excellent suggestion of Dr. Bowditch be followed. Let Congress, from the commencement of the next session, be flooded with petitions like the one copied below. And, that it may be so, let each to a superior force. Against my consent and control, it .- c. K. W. PETITION

FOR AN AMBULANCE AND HOSPITAL CORPS IN THE ARMIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

To-day, the nation is at war and in need is not enough for me to reflect that no justice.

DR. MASSIE AT THE TREMONT TEMPLE.

Rev. Dr. Massie, whose excellent discourse in Park Street Church was noticed in the Liberator two weeks ago, repeated that discourse in the Tremont Temple on Tuesday evening last. This gentleman is a deletry, urging the active interposition of these bodies in force. forwarding measures for the complete abolition of The value of a protest depends much upon the spirit slavery. He is well fitted to perform this service. having his heart strongly bent on the accomplishment that, at so momentous a crisis in the nation's exist

English brethren, a reply to this Address (prepared rushed to a war which is to extinguish the greater war by the Committee of nine which had been appointed which gave it birth. The cause of liberty and of naat the close of the Park Street meeting) was read by tional unity is as dear to me as to any American; and Rev. Dr. Haven, and accepted, with a fervent and in that cause I shall ever labor, though it may not be unanimous "Aye," by the audience. Its spirit was upon the field of battle. The principles which I adgood, and its response to the friendly interposition of our English brethren was hearty and cordial, differing their universal adoption would leave no room for the most creditably in these and other respects from the disorders which now rack our country and the world. officiously volunteered reply presented by Rev. Dr. So earnest is my desire for the complete triumph of

ter knows) on the platform, and less than three hunfeel little or no interest in the subject. The "Young might crawl. Men's Christian Association," with the friends of its members, would by themselves have sufficed to fill bellion, and the overthrow of its cause. the house, if they had cared for the object of the meeting. Their well-known indifference to slavery is but the echo of that which prevails in the

The audience on this occasion, though small, was appreciative, and gave frequent and vigorous applause to the energetic expressions of Dr. Massie against slavery, and to his assurances of the good-will felt to- lutions of Empires. Translated, under the immediate wards our cause by a very large portion of the English people.-c. K. W.

THE WORK OF THE MOB. The following from the Hammond (Md.) Gazette of

the 31st ult.—a paper published by the inmates of Point Lookout Hospital—shows in a new light the brutality of the mob which recently held the city of New York at its mercy :-

" It is with much regret that we annous "It is with much regret that we announce this week the departure of Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Gibbons, and Miss Thomas, for their homes in New York, if indeed homes they now have there. Mrs. Gibbons received information on Friday last that their dwelling in Lamartine Place had been completely gutted and sacked of everything in it by the secondrels engaged in the riots in that city. Mrs. Gibbons has been in this hospital since Febuary last, and during that time has made many warm friends, not only of the patients she has administered to, but also of those high in authority, and who have at different times borne testimony of their high appreciation of her many good qualities."

Thus, while loyal women are periling life and It makes a neat tract of 80 pages. health, and abandoning ease and comfort, to minister to our sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals and camp, a brutal mob compensates them for their kindly acts by sacking and pillaging their homes.

Frederick Douglass is to accompany Adjutant General Thomas to the West, to assist in organizing col-

THE TRIAL HOUR.

The Conscription Act is no respecter of persons. It is as impartial and thorough as the exigencies of the country and the desperate character of the rebellion nor does it make any provision for con scruples against bearing arms. Peace men and nonresistants, therefore, are called to meet it as best they may. On our last page, we give a letter from highly esteemed Quaker friend, ALPRED H. LOVE, of not comply with either of the alternatives allowed by ified one as they may find preferable, procure the signatures of their neighbors to the same, and transhis fidelity to his highest convictions of duty, and for the excellent spirit which he evinces : but we do not regard the payment of \$300 in the same light he does. In the absence of the writer of the following letter, (which explains itself,) we venture to publish it, as presenting the views of another equally conscientious

Non-Resistant on the same subject :-Возтом, July 10, 1863. SIR-When an able-bodied man like myself, with no restraints of family or business, is called upon by

Allow me, then, as briefly as may be, to explain position with regard to the Government and the War. The doctrine of the inviolability of human life, which I accept, will probably forever debar me from casting ce corps, while needful for the whole army, and a ballot, as it certainly will from using a musket. I apable of making the difference between care and peg- can never take office nor create an officer under any of our wounded citizen soldiers, is especially needed for our colored soldiers. In a war waged against slaveholders and kidnappers, these men have special and of the progress of mankind in which governments are the enemy, they are to be murdered on the field. If tion of individual self-government hereafter. Morethey are taken prisoners, they have worse than sud- over, if I would, I could not escape the dominion of death to fear from the revenge of their foe, wheth- human authority and human laws. What, then, is er he be the lordly slaveholder in command, or the brutal "mean white" of the rank and file. The artruth and justice which form the basis of social order angements of the government to insure protection and of all right government. Second, by example and precept to strive to effect that alteration of public senthe laws of civilized warfare for such of them as may be captured, are both tardy and insufficient. Full Third, to bear patiently the penalties for non-conformo this portion of the U. S. army; but beyond this, it ernment, neither in its theory nor in its practice is conscience exempted from penalties and pains.

Now when in time of peace the government de the minds of the colored people. They should mands of me pecuniary support in the shape of a tax, made to feel that our cause is theirs, and that, I doubt if the amount in question would ever compare that liberty and equality which they seek for them- Scarcely could my tax repay the blessings of educaselves. The movement now in question for an ambu- tion alone, not to speak of the thousand and one parfrom all beyond the ordinary exposures of war, and ized action of the State is invaluable for health and help them. And if the Government is tardy and re- patronage of an institution at which my conscience miss in providing this help, all the more should the revolts. The money, in itself considered, is nothing; people, the source of power, declare their will in the the principle which it is required to sanction is of the mises, and urge their official servants to prompt utmost consequence. To so much of my tax, then, as is imposed for the army and navy, I, as a disbeliever in both, must necessarily object and offer protest. one who reads the petition copy, sign and circulate I am deprived of that which voluntarily I could not give. The responsibility of this transaction, and of the uses to which my property thus taken is applied, be-

To-day, the nation is at war and in need of men. It The undersigned, _____, of _____, in the State of _____, respectfully request your honorable body to pass a law providing for a uniform Ambulance and Hospital Corps for the armies of the United States. a soldier, I am in conscience prevented from obeying the summons. What I cannot do myself, I cannot do by another, and can therefore hire no substitute. Had the government stopped here, I must have borne whatever penalty it might have chosen to inflict. But it "Either serve yourself, or procure another, or said : I shall exact of you three hundred dollars." Of these gate from four thousand English clergymen, and bears alternatives, only the last absolves me from a violation their Address to the clergy and churches of this coun. of my principles. Again I yield before a superior

of the proposed work, and having given assurance of ence, I should not be accused of indifference or cowalness by many years of active anti-slavery ardice. For if I were persuaded of the rightfulness of labor in his own country.

After Dr. Massie had finished his own very interhad long since been unsheathed or my musket levself-defence at any hazard to the assailant, my sword esting statement, and read the Address sent by his elled in the service of the republic. I should have the government over the present impious rebellion, Those members of churches who are favorable to this mission desired a repetition of Dr. Massie's disregard of my conscience. I do not wish to be idencourse, as above, in the hope that the clergy and tified with those who cry Peace, and mean Rebellion; their congregations might give it a larger attendance they are my enemies as well as the nation's. I enthan before. This hope, however, was not realized. There were but three clergymen (as far as the reportout a grudge. I do not blame the government because it cannot do better by me in this emergency, nor open dred people in the house. The churches in general a loophole for conscience through which hypocrisy Yours for the suppression of the slaveholders' re-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Josish P. Mendum, at the office of the Boston Inestigator, has just published-

"VOLNEY'S RUINS: or, Meditations on the Revoinspection of the Author, from the latest Paris ediwith his Notes and Illustrations. To which are added, THE LAW OF NATURE, and a short BIOGRAPH-ICAL NOTICE, by Count Davu.'

Mr. Mendum has also published-"HISTORY OF ALL CHRISTIAN SECTS AND DENOM-

INATIONS; their origin, peculiar tenets, and present condition; with an Introductory Account of Atheists, Deists, Jews, Mahometans, Pagans, &c.; by John Evans, LL. D. From the ffteenth London edition, revised and enlarged; with the addition of the most recent statistics relating to religious sects in the United States. By the American Editor. Third American edition.

"EQUALITY: or, A History of Lithconia." This ingenious and suggestive production, now re-presented to the public after the lapse of thirty-five years, first appeared in a spirited periodical published in Phila-delphia, during the first administration of Presint Jefferson, by John Driscol, a native of Ireland.

T. B. Peterson and Brothers, 806 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, have just published, "Sights A-Foot, by Wilkie Collins, Author of 'The Woman in White,' The Dead Secret,' 'After Dark,' &c., &c." It is complete in one large octavo volume, large type, and printed on fine paper. Price 50 cents. The author ored regiments.

describes, in a graphic manner, the grand and varied scenery, the mighty Druid relics, the quaint legends, the deep, dark mines, the venerable remains of early will amount, it is supposed, to some forty or fifty mil-

LETTER FROM MISS CAROLINE F, PUTHAN

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LETTER FR

DEAR GARRISO days, since the 83 of the Potomac, then dark, unless

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FARMERSVILLE, Cattaraugus Co., (N. Y.)

Aug. 3, 1863.

DEAR Mr. GARRISON—You love to hear of even

DEAR ME. CARRIED AND STREET OF THE STREET OF f soul comprehend how the broad interests of human ity are one-whether contended for in hamler

So a struggle for temperance, and the defeat of the So a strugger among the beautiful hills of Cattaraugus, in Western New York, cannot be a miter of indifference to you, but will make your bear sing with the angels, "On earth peace, good will be

On coming here, two years ago, I was grieved tal shocked to witness the demoralization of the young men and boys. Their profanity was awful-not even restrained by the presence of mothers and sisters. Son of them smoked pipes, without a word or an apparel thought of apology. In a few months, rumors irend into confirmation that the vice of drinking, carrying bottles, (which the cunning license law encourages was adding its degrading, brutalizing work upon the was adding its degrading, sometimes and community racter—that twenty minors in this small community were counted among those who were taking their first glasses of poison from the grocery, then licensed

in its second year.

I was alarmed. Night and day these terrible facts wrought in my soul, till the purpose was fully roused to do something, everything I could do, to resist this demon that so foully menaced our household

neighborhood peace.

I appealed to Spiritualists at their gatherings-init was their sons especially who were losing self-respect, and in danger of moral wreck. It was a prominent Spiritualist who had just gone from this town in ome a wholesale manufacturer and dealer of liquer in Buffalo, and who supplied the barrels of polls and death to the grocery.

And here I am compelled to assert, in the inteests of truth and humanity, that the workings of this doctrine here has been to loosen the sense of moral obligation, to lessen the horror of sin, to set people adrift from the safe moorings of principle, a age profanity, and a disregard of wholesome decrees of manners. And if it be a truth of God, it needs (at least in this place of my observation) faithful apostles who shall rebuke its perversions and comp tions as Paul did the Corinthians. A strong woman, of almost giant proportions, died po-

cently, after lying paralytic and imbecile for year from excessive smoking, according to the physician, disputed judgment. Her son, the liqu from Buffalo, was present at the funeral, and another who took out the first license to sell liquor at a grocery. The husband and other sons had just signed the petition for license this year-all Spiritualis yet the not ignorant medium, and a temperance man too, had not, as I hear, a single word of warning, rebuke or exhortation in regard to the vices of toluca and drink, but sent away that audience comforted with the assurance that it would be well with them to "lay off the form," and its impediments to virtue. Im grateful to add, that amid this trying apathy and active

nostility to temperance, there are a few most worthy testimonies in life and precept from Spiritualists.

My dear Miss Holley came for a little stay, and I on her to "extraordinary, generous seeking" in redeem our town. And for held regular Temperance meetings on alternate Su day afternoons at the Baptist meeting-house. The good providence of God had lent the Baptist churcha ainister of rare moral courage and firmness, who ha nobly seconded our work. These meetings have not depended on numbers or popular favor for dignity, asy more than the glorious but despised Anti-Slaver cause has done. And we had learned in that school Christ not to falter or yield to discouragement while our hearts were nerved and our arms graced with the divine, all-conquering weapons of truth and

With what good measure of success these meetings have been crowned, let the enclosed slip from the county paper tell.

TEMPERANCE IN FARMERSVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman.] FARMERSVILLE, July 2, 1863. Our ten months' agitation of this cause, so vital to

the interest of any community, has at last resulted in No License. God be thanked who giveth us the restory through his truth! It is a moral triumph to be rejoiced in—so we felt and expressed at our meeting on Sunday. David Carpenter, Esq., and Rev. Mr. Conrad reported the decision of the Board of Excis. and to these gentlemen the town is and to these gentlemen the town is great moves, for the utmost faithfulness in urging the remonstrate before the Commissioners. A copy of the Lipor Sellers' petition was presented at the meeting.

J. T. Cummings, Esq., in remarking upon it, axist what could so pervert human nature that men, fathers, brothers and sons, neighbors and citizens, should be the commission of the country of the count

what could no perver in the problem and citizens, should petition, pray for a dram shop at which the young their own families, and the sons of their neighten, would be corrupted and debased. He spoke of the two motives that support this accursed traffic. The greed of gain, and the love of drink. One or the other of these must have influenced the most, if of every man who had signed that petition. And some of those who pitifully figure on the list, had they appeared in person to ask their boon of the Commissioners, there would have been no need of our renostrance—their very drunkard's misery would have plead so powerfully against them. The petition was worded, "Eor the year to come and the coming year," with the obvious intention to use it for two year. Every nook and corner of the town was searched to secure every possible name. And in some case it was as though men were signing their own desh warrant. Rev. Mr. Conrad, who has sobly kept the Gospel dictate not to look back, having put his land to the control of the commission of the control was as though men were signing warrant. Rev. Mr. Conrad, who has nobly kept the Gospel dictate not to look back, having put the hard to the plough, exhorted us to "scatch," as well as "fall and pray." Our armor was by no means to be laid and pray." Our armor was by no means to be laid aside yet. There is much hard work to be done in fore this demon of Intemperance is fally catoat. Mr. Deloas Graves expressed his heartfelt interest and on victions in the Temperance Reform. Mr. S. Worthington added his testimony to the value of rafind ington added his testimony to the value of rafind as well as drink. It was a new voice, and we we comed it cordially in our meeting. Miss Putans with comed it cordially in our meeting. Miss Putans with the comed it cordially in our meeting. comed it cordially in our meeting. Miss Put this incident:—It was late Thursday eveni comed it cordinally in our meeting. Miss runsthis incident:—It was late Thursday evening whe
she found her grandmother (a venerable old lair in
her ninety-flith year) still awake, restless and in
She said to her, "We have good news from Elizabville. No more liquor to be sold at the Gracory in
year." "That is good news," replied Mrs. Carpet
ter (who had gladly signed the remonstrance with
lying awake to hear!" Miss P. spoke of the berol
lying awake to hear!" Miss P. spoke of the berol
ful laws of God as seen in her long life of Temperase
—thus keeping her understanding vigorous—the
moral vision clear to such extreme age. Equally an
and grand are the Divinne Retributions, as about a
all in the miserable, dying condition of the
signer of this petition for license. God is just. It
Cornwall people have a striking proverh, "He
will not be ruled by the rudder shall be ruled by the
rock." We obey God in any case, either as gla
loyal subjects of his kingdom, or as criminals this
into custody, and compelled to his authorit.
Miss Holley spoke of the great value of moral
giant of the proper to wrong. The Any
moral resistance of the people to wrong. The Any
moral resistance of the people to wrong. The Any
of Temperance had troubled Farmerwille, and
for the present and the street they were agitated. She expressed her gefaith in the power of direct criticism, as a most effect
faith in the power of direct criticism, as a most effect
faith in the power of direct criticism, as a most effect
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of Temperance and troubled the waters of Ben after they were agitated. She expressed her faith in the power of direct criticism, as a most elive weapon in moral warfare; pointed personal acations had been eminently characteristic of a great benefactors who have done so much to red, the world by their faithfulness to holy principle, who are now remembered with reverence and prevent faileth, that the strongholds of cril shall and the Kingdom of Purity, Temperance and P be established.

Let this attempt at a home reform, so he sketched in this and previous letters to this particular themselves to the reacue of the young, a wind the strongholds of regentral Let the temperance men and women of Causara Let the temperance men and source as multiplying whose path temptations and snares are multiplying the private any, they know it is "a cause, only engage in it to make money, "Woe under the proper that giveth his neighbor drink, that putest the to him, and makest him drunken also?"

Yours &c.,

COLORED Pupils. Imogen Howard rece city medal at the recent examination of the West School in this city.

Finally, from the new policy of freed tide against the re Port Hudson, Getty of thanksgiving and theirs of humiliation dawn of a bright and is broken, and we fe Only let this policy Oh, that men could in the Great King ; to it that we base truth and justice; a can befall us. Suc hence, I only fear co way measures. Go this slavery question up to trouble, and w

Truly yours, REBE WM. L. GARRISON :

DEAR SIR-I rece Cincinnati, the accom deem suitable, in wh I will only add, the views and spirit. Oberlin, well known turer, was his oldest tary of the Reform T cinnati. Another is son was taken prison given in a lecture travels, as far as Nev With higher

[From the Cincinn MURDER OF When the advance ere in the vicinity on the evening of Sat

most deliberate and son of Dr. Wm. N. I 74 years. The circu Dr. Hudson had just when he heard a liquor, shouting and immediately started scross the field, he h the road, and turning the ball passing thro the bone at the joint the following Wedner Dr. Hudson had n

ad for years kept he could have made so disposed; yet the mercy at the hands During the two he near Dr. Hudson's, bim shot was in the for valuables, while ing to think s

et its treasures, men and money, without stint. God had a controversy with us, which insured our

defeat while we outraged justice by spurning the plead-

ng slave from us, and holding him still in bondage. Defeat and disaster attended us; and not far from a year ago, our President appointed a day of fasting and

prayer, while Jeff. Davis set apart a day for thanks-

vale of humiliation; the slaveholders were ram-

giving and praise. We were under the rod, and in

best worked its appointed results. The President

on that slavery was in the way of our success, and that the policy of upholding this crime brought inevitable defeat and ruin upon our armies and the nation.

Then he issued his Proclamation of Freedom, by which the logical result of our victory is the immediate end of slavery. After nearly a year's effort under this new policy, we stop, and gather up the results. Among the results, I reckon not the least blessing this new policy has brought in the revolution it has ande in the real position of men. Lunt, Wood, Sey-

aled as tories and traitors. Their doom is sure

party ties, or ease, or health, in this fearful conflict for

Another result of this new policy, and the greatest

blessing of all yet vouchsafed to us, is the recognition

of the manhood and citizenship of the Negro. Thirty mand of our colored fellow-citizens are now arm-

ed and equipped as soldiers in the American army, an

integral and important part of the grand host battling r the dear old Fatherland. The number is constant-

ly and rapidly increasing. Nor have we braver sol-

diers in the field than they have shown themselves

at Port Hudson and Fort Wagner, and, indeed, on

every field where they have been called to face the

infuriated foe. As I read with a thrilling heart of

their noble daring and heroic achievements, I deeply

regret that I am not associated with them in their

grand work. Heroes of Port Hudson and Fort Wag-

per, and other well-fought fields—soldiers of my

country-members of a wronged but brave and patri-

otic race-I thank you for your devoted courage! I

ecognize you as my brothers, and in all respects my

have not bled or died in vain! You have made sure

the salvation of our country; and I thank God for

the future you have opened for your oppressed race!

fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens! You

the life and freedom of their country.

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deem suitable, in whole or in part, for your columns. I will only add, that Dr. Hudson's family share his views and spirit. The late Prof. T. B. Hudson, of Oberlia, well known in Ohio as an Anti-Slavery leetarer, was his oldest son. Another son is the Secretary of the Reform Tract and Book Society, of Cin-

cinnati. Another is a surgeon in our army. A grandson was taken prisoner in the first Bull Run, and has given in a lecture some interesting account of his travels, as far as New Orleans, in his capacity of pris-With highest regards, Yours, truly, C. F. HUDSON. [From the Cincinnati Christian Herald, August 6.]

MURDER OF DR. WM. N. HUDSON. When the advance guard of Morgan's rebel cavalry were in the vicinity of Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, the evening of Saturday, July 18th, they committed a most deliberate and unprovoked murder on the per son of Dr. Wm. N. Hudson, a venerable citizen, aged years. The circumstances were briefly as follows: Dr. Hudson had just returned from secreting his horse, then he heard a neighbor, under the influence of too, shouting and making some disturbance, and incelliately started to quiet him. While on his way across the field, he heard the clatter of horsemen in road, and turning to look, was instantly shot down, the ball passing through the groin and thigh, breaking bone at the joint. From the wound he died on the following Wednesday.

LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL FOSTER. an old man." One asked of Dr. Hudson's granddaughter, "You are abolitionists here, aren't you?"

The question suggested the probability that a noto-Camp of the 33d Mass. Vol., Catlett's Starious copperhead of that county, who was a willing guide for Morgan, had pointed out Dr. Hudson as a DEAR GARRISON-It is a year, lacking only a few days, since the 83d left Massachusetts to join the army suitable person on whom to vent their murderous of the Potomac. The outlook for our country was then dark, unless with the eye of faith one could see

Dr. Hudson was born in Goshen, Conn., in 1789, that our way to final success lay through the proviand when a lad of ten years, came with his father to total discipline of disaster and defeat. This war the Western Reserve, to the present town of Hudson, as andertaken by our Government for the restoramit county. About 1812 he returned to the East, tion of the old Union, composed of free and slave Summit county. About 1812 he returned to the East, and took a thorough course of medical study. This profession he successfully pursued during the rest of his life—a period of more than fifty years. He was States. McClellan was the chosen representative of the army of that policy. He proclaimed his determintion to put down, with an "iron hand," any attempt his frie—a period of more than uity years. He was friendly unimpeachable integrity and firmness of purpose. He knew no fear; opposition and perse-cution served but to confirm him in the practice of the the slaves to arm and help in subduing the rebellious slaveholders, that their own freedom might thus secured. He expelled the Hutchinsons from the right, and the advocacy of the truth. Long before the conv for singing to the soldiers the sacred song of freeorigin of the old Liberty Party, he was an abolitionist; don from the pen of Whittier. He guarded the proand when that party originated, he voted that ticket orty of noted rebels, and so handled our armies as to alone in Manchester, Adams county, O., amid threats diet no serious damage upon the slaveholding rebelof violence to his person and property. Believing in a. Under that policy, Fremont was removed from Western Department, Mitchell from Alabama; the inalienable right of human beings to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," he never failed to be Pholos was worried away from Louisiana, and Hunter friend the fugitive from bondage, and to guide him recalled from South Carolina. The country poured triend the rightive from compage, and to guide into

mant, triumphant, and arrogant. But the discipline of

mour. Vallandigham, Pierce, and the whole race of Copperheads have been unmasked, and stand to-day As the future historian writes down their black-hearttreachery, the tories and cow-boys of the old revolation will be forgotten. The really noble men of all parties are seen by this test to be patriots, and a paotic people will not forget those who have sacrificed

moved. The following statement exhibits the names of the prisoners, the names and residences of their owners, and the period for which they have been held in con-

[Here follows a long list of the captives set free.] [Here follows a long list of the captives set free.]
These unfortunates were all liberated in accordance with your orders. It appears from their statements that this slave-pen has been used chiefly for the purpose of holding persons, in evasion of the law of Congress, entitled to their freedom in the District of Columbia, and persons claimed as slaves by rebels or rebel sympathizers.

espectfully submitted Wm. Birney, Col. 2d U. S. Colored troops, Inspector and Mustering Officer.

NEGRO HUNTING IN MISSOURI.

Again, this new policy has abolitionized the army. We soldiers have suffered, and toiled, and bled, and

innumerable valuable lives, not to speak of the suffering and desolation of our homes, we have just come again to the barbarous state of affairs where we were at the beginning; and near the end of the nineteenth century, in the midst of a civilized community, we see enacted before the eyes of our children, scenes which make the blood rush to every true man's face. Human beings are treated like heasts; children only five years old separated from their parents, for the purpose of keeping them from running away; husbands separated from their wives. In fact, we don't know if we are dreaming, or if it is reality. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? We Union men have proven that we have regard for law and order; full, they may find themselves mistaken. rule, they may find themselves mistaken

FIENDISH REBEL ATROCITIES!!!

The following is given us upon the authority of Lieut. Cole, of the Mississippi Marine Brigade:

The day after the battle of Milliken's Bend, in June The day after the battle of Milliken's Bend, in June last, the Marine Brigade landed some ten miles below the Bend, and attacked and routed the guerillas which had been repulsed by our troops and the gunboats the day previous. Major Hibbard's cavalry battalion, of the Marine Brigade, foilowed the retreating rebels to Tensas Bayou, and were horrified at the finding of skeletons of white officers commanding regro regiments, who had been captured by the rebels at Milliken's Bend.

In many cases, these officers had been nailed to the trees and crucified: in this situation, a fire was built around the tree, and they suffered a slow death from broiling. The charred and partially burned limbs were still fastened to the stakes. Other instances were noticed of charred skeletons of officers, which had been nailed to slabs, and the slabs placed against a house, which was set on fire by the inhuman demons, the poor sufferer having been roasted alive until nothing was left but charred bones.

Negro prisoners recaptured from the guerillas confirmed these facts, which were amply corroborated by the bodies found, as above described. The negroes taken were to be re-sold into slavery, while the officers were consumed by fire. Lieutenant Cole holds himself responsible for the truth of the statement. In many cases, these officers had been nailed to the

A BAD JULY FOR THE REBELS. Read the brilliant record of the month of July, a hronology full of despair for the rebels: July 1st.—Fitzhugh Lee repulsed by General

Smith.

2d—Lee's army defeated by Gen. Meade.

3d—Lee's army retreated.

4th—Vicksburg surrendered; Price defeated at Helena; Morgan whipped by General Moore.

7th—Bragg retreated across the Tennessee.

8th—Port Hudson surrendered.

5th—Stuart's cavalry defeated by Buford and Kilpatrick.

patrick.

10th—Gen. Gilmore captures Morris Irland, except
Wagner; General Sherman occupies Jackson; General Binnt whips the rebels at Big Creek.

13th—Lee's guard defeated at Falling Waters; Forrest's cavalry defeated at Jackson, Tenn; Yazoo City
captured.

rest's cavalry defeated at Jackson, Tenh; Lazov captured.

16th—Rebels defeated again by General Blunt.

17th—Huntsville, Ala. captured; Potter leaves.

18th—Wytheville, Va. captured; Potter leaves.

Newbern upon a destructive raid.

20th—Morgan routed at Buffington's Island.

22t—Lee's army in full retreat.

23d—Spinola routs Longstreet's Division.

24th—Rebels severely routed at Front Royal.

25th—Morgan captured.

28th—Brashear City captured.

29th—Pegram defeated.

and the pursuit of happiness," he never failed to be friend the figitive from bondage, and to guide him toward the North Star. Being thus for a long period a living witness against popular sins in Church and a living witness against popular sins in Church and siring witness and stong wit

THE NEGRO REGIMENTS. The negro regiments will soon form a tolerably large addition to the army. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives a list of those already in active service, and those which are being recruited. The list is as follows:—

Two Massachusetts regiments, in the field.
Two South Carolina regiments, in the field.
One North Carolina regiment, in the field.
One Philadelphia regiment, ready for service.
One Washington, (D. C.) regiment, ready for service.

one Kansas regiment, in the field.

Four Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, in the

One Rhode Island artillery company, in the field. In all, fourteen regiments and one battery full, and ither in or ready for active service.

The following are being formed :-

SEGIO HUNTING IN MISSOURI.

The following are being formed:

The following are being formed:

One Washington of the condition and the second and color and the second and the

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1863.

The following official communication from Secretary Stanton proves that the recent Order, No. 252, of President Lincoln, is to be fully carried out. When the gunboat Isaac Smith was captured by the rebels in the Stone River, some months since, among the prisoners taken were three colored men. At the time, the officers of the gunboat were released these men were in close confinement, and their release was refused, and has never been granted. Upon the authoritative declaration of the policy of the Government in such cases, the Secretary of the Navy called the attention of Mr. Stanton to their case, and it will be seen that he makes it the occasion of a prompt enforcement of the order. The President is determined that the rights, as prisoners of war, of all who are cap-WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1863. forcement of the order. The President is determined that the rights, as prisoners of war, of all who are captured while in the service of the United States, shall be respected, irrespective of color, otherwise the sternest retaliation will be exacted:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,]

Sin: Your letter of the 3d inst. calling the attention of this department to the case of Orin H. Brown, William H. Johnson and William Wilson, three colored men captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, has received consideration. This department has directed that three rebel prisoners of South Carolina, if there be any such in our possession, and if not, three others, be confined in close custody, and held as hostages for Brown, Johnson and Wilson, and that the fact be communicated to the rebel wilson, and that the fact be

Brown, Johnson and Wilson, and that the fact be communicated to the rebel authorities at Richmond. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. The Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Nary.

be following Wednesday.

Dr. Hudson had no weapon about his person, and had for years kept none. Bent by age and infirmity, be could have made no serious resistance had he been agree at the hands of the murderers.

During the two hours that the advance guard rested him alot was in the honse with others, ransacking it valuables, while his victim lay panting for life. Seening to think some apology for his barbarity needid, he remarked that "he didn't know he was such later the following was left but charred bones.

Negro prisoners recaptured from the guerillas confirmed these facts, which were amply corroborated by taken were to be re-sold into slavery, while the office found, as above described. The negroes taken were to be re-sold into slavery, while the office holds himself responsible for the truth of the statement.

Missouri Democrat.

THE TIMES CHANGE. We once saw in Theodore Parker's library, hanging on the wall, a framed autograph of Thomas Sims, the fuglitive slave, who was sent out of that State some years ago with such a sol-himself responsible for the truth of the statement.

Missouri Democrat.

THE TIMES CHANGE.

THE TIMES C

THE LIBERATOR.

MENDACITY OF THE LONDON TIMES. The Torento Globe thus refers to the course of the London Times:

The excessive insolence of the London Times in dealing with the American war, its tremendous assumption of superior knowledge and judgment, and the confidence with which it makes predictions, are patent to the whole world. It has stated many times of late that Vicksburg was imprepable, that Grant must retire from it, and that Lee had Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore at his mercy. Every one was, therefore, curious to see how it took the recent news. Its matchless impudence does not the recent news. It matchless impudence does not the recent news. It matchless impudence does not fail it, but it dares not discuss the consequences of the fall of Vicksburg. It passes that by, and speaks of Lee's movement pitches into the Times in good style. The affected insolence with the Times speaks of the American principle or anything else of importance, is extraordinary. Here is a great contest between two systems of labor—slave and free; between the rule of a people and of a slaveholding aristocracy, involving the liberty of four millions of blacks, and of more than that number of whites, as well as the integrity of one of the great nations of the earth; and the Times treats in sea thing of no moral importance whatever, as only noticeable on account of its effect on the cotton markany regard to the effect on the people of the United States, and of now the totton markany regard to the effect on the people of the United States, at as early a day as possible. It would not state, and to be brought to some termination without any state, and the effect on the people of the United Managery and freedom in America.

TRADING WITH "YANKEES." The Richmond Em-

TRADING WITH "YANKEES." The Richmond Enquirer has discovered a new cause of annoyance. In its issue of the 6th, it says:

its issue of the 6th, it says:

"A practice as humiliating to good citizens as it is come one of the most eager passions of lucre-loving, lily-livered men in our midst. No Yankee can escape them; they actually scent their prey when it is a hundred miss away, and the depot by which it arrives is beriefly and the Central cars, bringing over seven hundred miss away, and the depot by which it arrives is beriefly and the Central cars, bringing over seven hundred with the control of the matthed the control of the con

man and Green, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men have fallen into our hands, besides a farge amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steambonts, cotton, &c., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it.

The glorious old days of Vicksburg—those days then the bowie-knife and revolver were supreme when duels were of daily occurrence—when gamblers when duels were of daily occurrence—when gamblers shot down citizens, and citizens hung gamblers to lamp-posts—when assassinations took place daily, and excited no abhorrence, and were succeeded by no punishment—when every man carried his life in his belt hannest—when every man carried his file in his best— when every other house was a g umbling hell, and every other gentleman you met a gambler—when the chivalry vapored, and strutted, and hurled wordy defiance at

barrei.

The number of rebel prisoners now on parole is upwards of 35,000, while the number of paroled Union soldiers is less than 18,000, showing a balance in paroled prisoners alone of over 17,000 in our favor. An exchange of all our paroled prisoners will take place in few days.

It is stated in the Southern papers that ten thousand dollars have been subscribed for the benefit of the family of the late Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, the members of which are represented to be in great distress. That is just the amount that was "subscribed" for the benefit of the widow Jackson, whose husband was killed in Alexandria after he had shot Col. Elisworth, and yet necessity forced that unfortunate woman to leave Richmond, and she came within our lines, begging bread.

STRAWS. Our city papers contain an unsual number of applications for colored help—cooks, chamber-maids, housekeepers, coachmen, waiters, laborers, &c. A number of gentlemen of property and influence, known as conservatives, choose to ride from their homes to their places of business and back again in cars that are not controlled by rioters, and they do this although in some instances it puts them to the inconvenience of walking a block or two, or paying an extra five cents. The eating-houses that have reinstated their colored servants have not only secured their old customers, but have added a new batch of patrons to their list, for the recent raid upon the rights of an unfortunate class of people has created a vast deal of sympathy for them, which seeks for opportunities to show itself. Close observers who have been much in the society of the parties who travel on the Eighth avenue, say they have heard the course pursued by George Law in relation to the exclusion of colored persons from his cars bitterly condemned, and have never heard one word of approval of his course from any source whatever.—N. Y. Tribune.

When the 18th colored regiment, recruited in Philadelphia, which left for Charleston last week, shall have arrived there, nearly six thousand black soldiers will be actively engaged in the movement against the secession stronghold. The colored regiments the secession stronghold. The colored regiments the structure of Gen. Gilmore's forces will be as follows: Lat and 2d South Carolina; 54th Mass., Gen. Wilde's lat and 2d South Carolina; 54th Mass., Gen. Wilde's her Restoratives and refer to the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her encountry to the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her encountry to the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her encountry to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them.

MENDACITY OF THE LONDON TIMES. The Torento

GREAT FIRE AT HAVANA. A great fire took place
at Havana about July 21st—sixteen warehouses containing 672 below cotton-680 120 began and

The Freedmen on the Mississippi. General Grant has adopted the plan of hiring out the freedmen to their old masters, under proper restrictions and guaranties, wherever it is practicable. In the region back of Natchez, planters having cotton crops have offered their old slaves half their crop if they would take hold and gather it; but in a number of these cases the offers have been refused. The negroes, however, will work for Northern men or for the Government gladly. The "attachment of slaves to their masters," proverbial in pro-slavery logic, does not manifest itself in Mississippi any more than in Louisiana or Virginia.

Gen. Grant sums up the results of his Vicksburg and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts

vapored, and strutted, and hursed wordy defiance at the Yankee—those palmy, glorious days have passed away forever. "Order reigns in Warsaw," and Vicks-burg, much against her will, has become or is in a fair way to become civilized. So mote it be.

way to become eventued. So more it oc.

27 A letter from Vicksburg says that on the 1st
of May, flour was \$150 per barrel, and before the end
of the siege \$200. Other things were in proportion.
A Jew brought ten barrels of whiskey from Memphis,
and sold them for \$10,000. The purchaser sold them
for \$20,000. They were then retailed for \$3000 per
barrel.

Hezekiah Wight of Belfast, Me., died a few days since of consumption, aged about twenty-five years. He was the tallest man in Waldo county, if not in the State, measuring in height seven feet and eight inches—says the Belfast Age.

eight inches—says the Belfast Age.

Two Vallandigham Democrats in Trouble.—
Peter Harbinger, of Jackson county, Ohio, and Edward Hughes, of Adams county, have been arrested for piloting Morgan's men through the State. Affidavits declare that they not only did this, but actually pointed out the Union men, and shared the plunder. They are both of them "Butternuts."

be tried as an enemy to his country. It is clearly a violation of patriotic duty and of national usage, and deserves commensurate punishment at the hands of the government."

COLORED ORPHAN ASTLUM. On the same day that Irish Catholics destroyed the institution for colored orphans, they received a check of \$50,000 from the city, for the establishment of a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum!

It has been erroneously stated in all the city papers that warning was given at the Asylum for Colored Orbits of the intention of the mob, in order that the angle of the control of the intention of the mob, in order that the angle of the control of the intention of

in Mississippi any more than in Louisiana or Virginia.

Gen. Grant sums up the results of his Vicksburg campaign as follows:

The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the State of Missispi), and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of third countenance and fine physique. "This eard photographic likeness of a Louisiana slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible seourging, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts and farrows raised or gouged by the lash, running erose and lengthwise—the vietim himself presenting a no-ble countenance and fine physique. "This eard photographic likeness of a Louisiana slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible seourging, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts and terrows raised or gouged by the lash, running erose and lengthwise—the vietim himself presenting a no-ble countenance and fine physique. "This eard photographic likeness of a Louisiana slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible seourging, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts and terrows raised or gouged by the lash, running erose and lengthwise—the vietim himself presenting a no-ble countenance and fine physique. "This eard photographic likeness of a Louisiana slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible seourging, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great wells and farrows raised or gouged by the lash, running erose and lengthwise—the vietim himself presenting a no-ble countenance and fine physique. "This eard photograph," says the New York Independent, "Should be multiplied by one hundred thousand, and scattered over the States. It tells the story in a way that even Mrs. Stowe cannot approach, because it tells the story to the eye." Price 15 cents. Sent by mail, by enclosing postage stamp. Price 15 cents. Sent by mail, by enclosing postage stamp. Seven copies for one dollar, or \$1,50 per dozen.

Address Editor of the Liberaton, Boston, Mass. THEODORE D. WELD will lecture in Portland, (Mc.) on Sunday, August 23, afternoon and evening, on "The Cost of Reform," and on "The Higher Law."

AARON M. POWELL will speak at Hopedale, ass., on Sunday, Aug. 23.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Holden, Sunday, Aug. 23, at half past 10, A. M., and 1 and 5, P. M. In Barre, Sunday, Aug. 30, at half-past 10, A. M., and 1 and 5, P. M. MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to

62 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References. - Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. PROF. NOYES WHEELER has located himself in

New York City, and opened Rooms, No. 513 Sixth Avenue, where he intends to practise Medicine, in connection with Phrenology and Physiology, make phrenological examinations, and heal the sick.

NOTICE.—Letters or papers for THEODORE D. ANGELINA GRINKE WELD, OF SARAH M. GRINKE, should be directed to West Newton, (Mass.) instead of Perth Amboy, (N. J.) until further notice.

DIED-In this city, July 20, CLARISSA, wife of Robrt Johnson, aged 60. Aug. 2, Mrs. SARAH CASH, aged 87. At Medford, Aug. 6, SARAH NAAS, wife of Rev. F. T.

English and Classical School. THE next term will begin Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863.
For particulars, address

NATHANIEL T. ALLEN, July 31. West Newton, Mass. IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET,

where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure thore
are none to axeel her in producing a new growth of hair.
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made from the roots and herbs of the forest.
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country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from
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LETTERS,

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In one volume, Crown Octavo, 570 pages; printed on clear new type, and fine tinted lines paper; bound in rich maroon relium cloth; with an illuminated title, and illustrated with an excellent portrait of Mr. Phillips, on steel, by H. Wright Smith. Gotten up at the Cambridge University Press, uniform with their admired edition of De Toequeville's Democracy in America, it will challenge the most fastislious criticism as a specimen of book-manufacture.

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The statement, recently published, that this volume will be succeeded by a complete edition of Mr. Phillips' works is essentially incorrect, as the project of such a publication has never yet been practically entertained. But, whether or not, it is certain that no such publication will be issued for some time; and that in the volume just published, and in it alone, can the greatest efforts of this distinguished Orator and Reformer be found.

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The State of the Country.

This book will be sold by the Publisher and his Travel-This book will be sold by the Publisher and his Travelling Agehts only. A few more Agents wanted in Vermont
and Maine. Massachusette, (with the exception of Berkshire County.) New Hampshire, Connecticut (with the exception of Fairfield County.) and Rhode Laland are already
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BOSTON. IN PREPARATION!

HOSPITAL SKETCHES:

Miss L. M. Alcott.

The Sketches published in The Commonwealth, with large additions, and the author's last corrections, will be issued, early in August, in a 12mo. volume of about 128 pages.

No republication of the new chapters will be permitted in any journal.

JAMES REDPATH, Publisher, 221 Washington Street, BOSTON.

ns, died re quor dealer and another

NEW VOICES FROM THE CROWD.

NATIONAL SONGS. Rewritten for the South and English Southerners, by Charle Mackay

BULE, BRITANNIA! When Davis first, at hell's commands. Dug, for a million, bloody graves, This was the charter of his la And women-whippers sung the staves : Whoever at you raves. Southerners ever, ever will have slaves.

The nations not so blest as we. Must sell their daughters not at all, To any brutes to whom they fall ; Whoever at you raves,

Saill more atrocious will we rise The more all justice we defy, The more black souls we brutalize, And call all right and God a lie; Rule, Jeff Davis, Whoever at you raves, Southerners ever, ever will burn slaves.

Us, God nor man shall ever shame ; All their attempts to put chains down Shall make us think man-hunting fame, And hold wife-lashing our renown-Rule, wife-whippers, Whoever at you raves, ers ever, ever will whip slaves

To us belongs the right to burn The man who dares a man to be, The man who dares our chains to spurn And be, as God would have him, free : Whoever at you raves, Southerners ever, ever will lash slaves.

All vices still with slavery found, Shall to our cursed homes repair; Lust-cruelty shall there abound; Torture and murder shall be there ; · Whoever at you raves, Boutherners ever, ever will broad slaves

And while both heaven and earth abhor Our new-born rule that shames the day We'll boast of all they hate the more, And women's backs their taunts shall pay; Rule, girl-whippers,

Whoever at you raves, Southerners ever, ever will have slaves II.

SCOTS WHA HAR DAVIS'S ADDRESS. Men who have your daughters sold, Men whose sons have brought you gold, For your trade in flesh be bold! On for chains and slavery

Now's the day, and now's the hour; See approach cursed freedom's power ; Down with all but slavery

Who'd not be a Southern knave, Who'll not fill a traitor's grave, Who'd not own and lash a slave Yankee, let him turn and fice ! Who for hell, our rights and law,

Slavery's sword will strongly draw, Woman-whipper, stand or fa', By oppression's woes and pains, By our sons in servile chains,

We will drain our dearest veins But they shan't-they shan't be free ! Lay the vile men-freers low :

Freemen fall in every foe, Slavery's in every blow, Forward! let us do or die!

Roebuck hugs us to his heart ! Tories long to take our part ! Well their Clarkson's ghost may start ! Wilberforce must howl on high!

All the thrice-cursed crew who rant, Prondom's friends no longer cant Cotton-cotton's all they want ; That, and up with slavery ! On ! that millions yet may groan !

Build your State on wrongs alone; Slavery's its corner-stone ; On! "Our Chains!" our battle-cry. W. C. BENNETT. Blackheath, (Eng.)

OF AMERICA. TO CHARLES MACKAY,

Late Progress Poet, now "Times" Correspondent fro America. I praise your Jackson and your South ! No, I've no taste at all that way : Those words are not sweet in my mouth,

Though dear they are to some, you say : From Wilberforce's-Clarkson's graves : I can't hate freedom as I ought, Or love your barterers of slaves ; In fact, if I the truth must tell, I think your Jackson and his crew Accurst of God, are fit for hell, Though they may fight, and conquer too.

Time was when England nobly rose, And grandly told earth of man's rights ; Slavery and wrong, her ancient foes, In these, you say, she now delights Her voice that once so sternly spoke, And, speaking, smote slaves' fetters off, A grand-dame's tale, at which you seoff. " Times" has taught us what to say, That years must change, and so must thought;

Jackson's your Cromwell of to-day— Ah! ours for rights, not fetters, fought,

Clasp you the hands that wield the whip ! ss you the palms that rivet chains! My curse will through my clench'd teeth slip, I'll brand your beroes all as Cains. For cotton, and through envy, sell I will not, and I hold it well, I loathe these men who deal in man Scoff, sneer, or jest; let him who likes

Prate of their courage and their worth, Right and not Might my fancy strikes. Though Might not Right may rule the earth. At times God, for his own good will, Gives hell, o'er men and nations, rule; But Right, though crushed, I hold Right still,

Though worldly-wise ones call me foel. Brute force has Cossacked nations down, Yet Cossaeks I do not adore; Then Poland's Bashkirs-nav, don't frown, I do not love your Jacks To their great nobleness I'm blind :

No-Cavaliers that women sell, Heroes who cash their children-we They're not exactly to my mind. One's flesh and blood, you know, are here

Dear to one, not as current gold : I would not be a Cavalier, By whom his son or daughter's sold . Their very flesh to stripes and toil; I spit at such-the thought, I trust, Of such should make my blood to boil. The very meanest thing I see, A oringing beggar whining here,

Rather a thousand times I'd be,

God wills, and darkly works His will, Yet my faith rests upon Him still; To judge and scourge He will arise Wrong seems to conquer often ;—Right Seems to be conquered ;—watch and wait ; The years bring seeing to our sight, Truth's tripmph cometh, soon or lat Therefore success I seem to see, Makes me not in the evil trust,

Rather its failure : God is just.

The Liberator.

DRAFTED!

PHILADELPHIA, 8th mo. 8th, 1863. WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

ESTERNED FRIEND-I have not received my ator for last week. Please send a copy.

As I have pen in hand, let me inform you that

I have been handed the formal and legal notification of my having been drafted for service in the army of the United States. What response have I to make? I, so full of loyalty and patriotism that I know not where the limit is to country, or the end of affection for mankind, and for whose sake I would cheerfully yield my life. Feeling that I was a conscript the very day I was born-a con- a cherry tree in the corner of their camp-ground, script to serve in the army of the Higher Power-I loaded with the best of that fruit, remained have but one answer to make :- Dear country, and good friends all—I cannot serve two masters. My not injured in a single hill. An oats field, adjoining, first allegiance is to God. He claims me first and last. was undisturbed. Not a rail gone from any fence My country claims me always, in every moral cause and course. May I not now unnecessarily embarrass the execution of the law. I regret being drafted, for the single reason that I fear I may add to the com plications of our Government, already painfully en-compassed with trials which I would gladly lessen, rather than increase. But I must humbly say-my obligations to our Heavenly Father, the dictates of my conscience, and the sacred love I feel for my coun try and my countrymen, leave me no room for hesitation as to duty.

I am, therefore, constrained to declare that I canno take up carnal weapons, and enter your service in a warlike capacity, under any circumstances whatever because I have ever held throughout my life, that al wars and fightings are wrong. And while I am the farthest from reflecting upon our Government, or upon any loyal man who feels it right to accept the sword in the present engrossing cause, with the high bless ings they anticipate must result in doing so,-for under the war power they feel they could not act differently,-and while my very heart runs over with the fullest sympathy for the cause of right, justice freedom and humanity, and cannot but regard the late conscription act as wonderfully wise and humane wanting, however, in that first and highest requisite protection to conscience-I cannot for a moment I cannot comply with the provision to furnish a sub stitute, because I hold it wrong to ask a brother to do for us that which we will not do for ourselves. Were ginia," seized the border States, on the verge of se I to do so, I should feel myself accessory to the crime for evil.

I cannot comply with the provision to pay \$300, or were aware what they were doing, they had struck even the hundredth part thereof, as a commutation fee; for it would be bartering my conscience, and purchasing an "indulgence" for the divine right of artillery, and charged on "the domestic institution its enjoyment. It would be giving the means with with fixed bayonet. With their denunciations of John which to buy flesh and blood to take my place, and Brown's raid still echoing at their homes, they seized

thus be to me the deepest hypocrisy.

At the same time, I make no resistance to the of Charlestown. "powers that be," but shall stand unfalteringly for Not less than one hundred thousand slaves have these pure principles, for the sake of others who bear been freed already; in the District of Columbia slavethe same testimony. I shall present myself at the required time, which has been marked for the 14th inst., forever debarred; in the border States it has been for a special hearing. If I am found fit for military duty, greatly weakened; while throughout the seceded I shall charitably and prayerfully submit to any sacri- States, the slave-power has been paralyzed by the fices or penalties that may be deserved or demanded, proclamation of emancipation. The millions of human excepting only the sacrifice of those Christ-like prin- chattels are on the way to freedom. The exodus ciples which I value more than life itself.

he thinks I will have to bear the Non-resistant banner sole certainty that shines without a cloud amid the alone. No! no! Indeed, I hope not. I am already confusions of the struggle. The fate of the Union, of strengthened by the firmness of Friends in North the Federal Government, of New England, of the Carolina, which I heard of several weeks ago, as fol- West, of the parties, of the people, of the Confederate

able events of this war have just been communicated but the downfall of American slavery is put beyond to me. You know that many of the Society of a peradventure. Out of the crash and chaos of the Friends have long resided in North Carolina, and that times emerges the star of hope for the oppressed. We a fundamental article of their faith is a refusal to take watch it, poised over the land where the negro, born up arms under any circumstances whatever. In the under its auspices to the inheritance of freedom, lies early stages of the rebellion, the rebel powers of North among his lowly kindred, herded with the beasts of Carolina, well knowing their peaceful principles, per- the stall. Like the star of Bethlehem, it may well mitted them to pass unmolested, though known to attract the wise men of the East, and alarm the Herods be unconditional Union men. But as time went on, at home and the Caesars abroad; for it signalizes a disaster to the rebellion succeeded to disaster; men were captured, killed, or disabled, to so fearful an ex. to all crushed peoples. It sheds its beams into the tent, that every one out of the army must be brought coming time. It lights up the prospect of the negro

Friends. In one neighborhood, some twelve of them PEOPLE. were drafted. In accordance with their well-known principles, they refused to join the army. But everyforced into the ranks. Here muskets were given to them, but every man of them refused even to touch and whipped. Still they remained firm to their conscientious convictions, and refused to fight. Finally.

the muskets were absolutely strapped to their bodies. One of these Friends was singled out as especially obnoxious, and was whipped unmercifully. The offi cer in charge was lawless and brutal, and on one occa- by slavery, and victimized by prejudice. Suffering sion ordered him to be shot, as an example to others. every wrong which man is capable of inflicting or en-He called out a file of men to shoot him. While his executioners were drawn up before him, standing within twelve feet of their victim, the latter, raising his eyes to heaven, and elevating his hands, cried out in a loud voice: 'Father, forgive them, they know not what they do.' Instantly came the order to fire. But, instead of obeying it, the men dropped their muskets and refused, declaring that they could not kill such a man.

This refusal so enraged the officer that he knocked his victim down in the road, and then strove repeat edly to trample him to death under his horse's feet. But the animal persistently refused to even step over his prostrate body. In the end, they were marched with the rebel army to Gettysburg. In that battle, they remained entirely passive, fired no shot, and in God alone trusted for preservation. Very early in the action, the officer referred to was killed. The Friends, all unhurt, were taken prisoners, and sent to Fort Delaware. Here, by accident, it became known in this city that several Friends were among the captured, and two members of the Society went down to inquire into the circumstances, but they were refused permission to see them. They went immediately to Washington, and there obtained an order for their discharge, conditioned on their taking an affirmation of their allegiance. This opened the prison door. The affirmation made, these martyrs for con-

science sake were released, and are now here." My testimony has gone before our Provost Marshal, and been treated with entire respect—as, indeed, all will be who stand firmly for principle. I know pared by Theodore D. Weld, the early and eloquent not the verdict. Let the light of the nineteenth cen-tury, and the hope for a pure, perfect and united country, answer.

I have a word of encouragement for all. Many true non-resistants here seek counser; and want are the fathered her fiction. Both did their work, and highest regard for those who sustain them in this trial-thanks to the rebellion, the power and the profits are annihilated; Slavery, smitten with premonitory palsy, non-resistants here seek counsel; and while I repudi- she conceived her

colored man came to me, and said, "I less grasp.

the anti-slavery man, and one who We stand at the dawn of a new era. We may now know you as a true anti-slavery man, and one who will not fight. I come to offer you a substitute. If you object to a black man, I will find you a man as white as you are, though from the South." Noble indeed! This is a sample of the race. I regret their salvation has to come, or seems to come, through war. They are a docile and patient people, and possess the finest moral susceptibilities, often surpassing the Anglo-Saxon race. Their natural impulses are adverse to war, and we should pause ere we undermine their spiritual manifestations of right. They may now accept war as the price of their freedom, and this will cause them to regard it as their salvation; and as it is calculated, should their earnest wish and my prayerful aspirations to be free be realized, to make them warlike. So with the efforts of the day for military schools and military training of our youth. Oh! should we not pause? Look to the fact, that war is taking off our perfect in limb and health. The most

robust and physically perfect are accepted, to be slain

or maimed, whilst the weakly and sickly-the im-

perfect in sight and limb-are rejected ;-they to re-

main at home, and perpetuate our race. What an of-fering unto slavery! And what an offspring! What a

future for America!

I wish for thee to visit our colored camp here These truths are all exemplified there. In conversing with them, I find them remarkably moral. their own officers-no country, less pay than white soldiers-there they are, willing, noble men. Why ed. A cornfield on one side, no fence separating, was round. All in creditable contrast to the camp of white

Had I time, I would gladly add to this merited compliment to the negro. I see in him the hope of

Thy sincere friend, ALFRED H. LOVE.

THE FUTURE OF THE FREED PEOPLE.

BY REV. JAMES A. THOME.

sees in the great rebellion, and the consequent civil war, the sure doom of slavery. Ambitious Southerners meant secession for Northern subjugation, but God meant it for abolition. The oppressors, who rushed into disunion with the traitorous cry of "State rights," were judicially blinded to the fatal consequence that should befall their favorite institution; their eyes were holden that they should not see this catastrophe. The patriot volunteers, from Northern mountains and from Western prairies, launched their regiments on the flood-tide of popular enthusiasm, not stopping to think of slavery. The Flag, was their rallying-cry. The GOVERNMENT, was their watchword. DOWN swerve from the divine principle of Non-resistance. REBELLION; was their battle-shout. Forward they marched. Southward they rushed, through Baltimore to Washington; invaded cession; blockaded the Southern ports; imprisoned of murder, or of an intent to kill, or of "returning evil King Cotton; opened the prisons to the captives, and the camp-lines to the contrabands; and before they Harper's Ferry, and sang his war-song in the streets

has begun. Through the red-sea of battle, the people I met our friend Robert Purvis, this morning, and are passing to promised liberty. This is alm "The leading particulars of one of the most remark- finance, of foreign powers, is involved in mystery new era, of deliverance to the enslaved, and liberation race. It invites us, with promised illumination, to Early this year, the conscription fell upon the look inquiringly into THE FUTURE OF THE FREED

There is really no theme which is now so attrac tive as this. The past has no special interest when where the reign of terror prevailed, and they were old establishments and venerated landmarks are trampled down by armies. The present is black with thunder-clouds, and the future frowns, save in this the weapons. Every conceivable insult and outrage one direction. All is dark and boding but upon youwas heaped upon them; they were tied up, starved, der mount, where the freedman stands uplifted in a transfiguration. Now, for the first time, we are favored with this vision of his coming ascension. Hitherto we have seen, not the freedman but the bondman. or the panting fugitive, or the free colored man of the North, "as one born out of due time," overshadowed during, the negro in his chains has enchained our at tention, till the spectacle has excited our pity, our indignation, and our profoundest fears. trembled for our country when we have thought that God is just, and that he has no attribute which could take side with the oppressors in a struggle with the

oppressed." These are the painful and portentous aspects of slavery, which, for a score of years, have been forced upon our vision, and fastened, as frontlets, between our eyes. While some have cherished them in the spirit of humanity, "remembering them who are in bonds as bound with them," others have tried, in vain, to dispel these heart-sickening scenes, having no sympathy with the innocent sufferers. Harrowing, indeed, have been the recitals, to which slavery has been, for thrice ten years, compelling the public attention. Twenty-nine years ago, an eminent jurist in Central New York, on hearing a true statement of the outrages perpetrated on Southern plantations, arose, under overpowering emotions, and said, with utmost emphasis: "The facts we have heard are alarming facts, ASTOUNDING facts, APPALLING facts." Such indeed, they were then; and they have been more and more so ever since, being aggravated by the increasing profits of slave-labor, and the rapid encros of the slave power. Twenty-five years ago, the people throughout the North were aroused from their dreams of the amiable features of the patriarchial institution, by a terrible book, entitled, "AMERICAN SLAVERY AS 12 apostle of emancipation. The horrid disclosures of that book so wrought upon the soul of Mrs. Stowe, and held her so spell-bound to the fascinating pages, and so fired her genius, that, under this ins "Uncle Tom." Weld's facts

I have had offers of substitutes and money, which I has dropped forever scrip and sceptre from her nerve. A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL ROBERT G. SHAW. singled out as a desirable officer. When the BY MRS. CHILD.

speak of the freed people, and forecast their hopeful horoscope. We may now, not prematurely, reckon all the slaves of the South as virtually free. As we have hitherto properly included among the enslaved all who were on the middle passage from Guinea to the Gulf, so may we now truthfully comprehend among the freed people the millions who are passing among the receipt people in the morning of his beautiful life. Then that Fifty-fourth Regiment, offering their gun-carriages. It is in this wide scope that we emight be cut off in the morning of his beautiful life. Then that Fifty-fourth Regiment, offering their lives with such cheerful bravery to achieve the free ploy the term. We consider that slavery is, con-dom of their cruelly-oppressed race! If only their structively, extinct; that there are no slaves in the lives had been sacrificed, we should have been sad, proper sense; that is, in the property sense, as legalhas withdrawn the constitutional guarantees, forfeited by rebellion, and the slave States have lost the lawmaking power. We are done with property in man; forever done with this "wild and guilty fantasy." American slavery has no future. For two years we have been witnessing its dying struggles. "Hit by the archers," it dies hard, but die it must; its last agonies are upon it. Thank God, we live to see them. Thank God, that over its convulsions we may speak of its four millions of things as freed people. We love the name; we spread it broadcast over the late chattels; we rejoice that we may sprinkle all and each of the new-born humans with the waters of this baptism of liberty. Thanks, ten thousand thanks, for the privilege of officiating at this ceremonial, by authority of Him who "shall sprinkle many nations."

As freed people, they have a future. While slaves,

they had no prospects, no hopes, no inheritance, no posterity-were not a people. Freedom makes them nen, sets them in families, raises them into a people, invests them with rights, starts them on a career pledges them a future. We may confidently speak of the future of the freed people. It is no Utopia, no illusion of castles in cloud-land, no mirage of the desert; it is a predestined reality, a predicted prospect. While it has strong attractions as a problem in ethnology, it has stronger claims as a question of humanity. It lays us all under obligations to further the freed man on to his destiny. It involves on your part and on mine the personal inquiry, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Certainly, those who have long labored for emancipation cannot see the shackles falling off without desiring that they may have some part in selves down to everlasting disgrace; while the cross. bored for emancipation cannot see the shackles falling off, without desiring that they may have some part in uplifting the ransomed people to the plane of a wor

But, in order that the efforts to be put forth in this direction may be in the highest degree effectual, the aim must be adequate: there must be an intelligent apprehension of what God has in store for this wronger class, also of what they are capable of attaining, and of what a great nation like ours, when penitent and resolved on works meet for repentance, can accomplish those it has so deeply injured. Even the tried friends of the oppressed may fail in the new duties freedom calls them to, by falling short in their estimate of what a gracious Providence has prepared for the people in their new estate. It is essential that we first descry the freed man's destiny; that we credit and accept the glorious things God has in reserve for

his lowly children. Our inquiry relates to the consummate future; that in which all helping providences and furthering processes are to culminate; the ultimate future of the freed people. This implies an intermediate future, devoted to discipline, to training, to patient ministrie of Christian helpers, with large outlays of money, and contrivance of moral machinery for elevating minds deep sunken, like scuttled ships. This intermediate stage must be protracted, and will be thronged with hindrances which will try the faith of philanthropists, and call out the boding of negro-hating prophets.

To strike off the chains of chattelism may be the fiat of a President on a New-Year's day : but to change chattels, brutalized by ages of bondage, barter, and barbarity, into civilized and cultivated citizens; to the bless bring outcasts from the pale of humanity into the family of man; to draw forth into fruitage the capabilities of a dissevered branch of the human tree; to bonest man, I do not mean to himit the significance of the term to its relation with dollars and cents, on the path of progress, and advance them to the upfamily of man; to draw forth into fruitage the capa- of Boston. When I say that he was a the level of their possibilities, will be the task of more

Facilis descensus Averni:

tendencies. But to an aspiring mind there is delight mounting up, there is pleasure in overcoming rein mounting up, there is pleasure in overcoming resaid he, "here is an old negro just come into this sistances, labor is light; while ease is ignoble, and world. He has been a slave. Poor fellow! how sinking odious. It is the broad way that leadeth to destruction which is difficult to a spiritual man, nay, impracticable; he goes with songs in the straight,

pared with his rush away, when passion threw the rein on the neck of appetite, and spurred the strong mal on; but in his right mind meditating confession and submission, the return to his father's house was easily and quickfy accomplished. It is the way of transgression that the Scriptures pronounce hard; it is the ways of wisdom that are said to be ways of pleasantness. Let us not talk of difficulties, delays, tend several tables. I replied: "But you are ouragements, of irksome years, of generation sucdiscouragements, of irksome years, of generation succeeding generation in the tardy advance of the freed merely seen here, in close proximity with one last thirty years, during which anti-slavery reformers

But now that the era of progress has come, we will not think despondingly of the arduous exertions and the imperceptible movement. We will not count the slow-revolving seasons, nor complain that to us has been set the task of rolling the huge stone of this gravitating mass up the high hill. We will not impatiently reckon "the time, and times, and half a time," during which the persecuted woman, flying on the wings of a great eagle, from the face of the serpent, to her place of refuge in the wilderness, shall be nourished there, and prepared for her final place in the society of Christanized peoples. No! rather let us, ized peoples. No! rather let us, hope's prescient eye, look beyond the intermediate future to the ultimate future of the freed peonle; as, with much less basis of encouragement, we are accustomed, in youth, to begulle the years of painful discipline by forecasting the period of mature

"THE RELIGIOUS DEMANDS OF THE AGE," a small pamphlet published by Walker, Wise & Co., Boston, (James Miller, New York,) is the reprint of Miss Cobbe's Preface to the collected works of Theodore Parker, now in course of publication in London. Miss Cobbe evinces a thorough appreciation of the qualities of Mr. Parker's mind, and of the work he set himself to do. Her analysis of his character will be read-write. of his to do. Her analysis of his character will be read wit extreme interest by the friends and admirers wh cherish his memory.

A COLORED Max KILLED.—The Providence Jour-nal says: "Charles Savage, a colored man, who was for some time engineer of tug boats on our river, died in Boston recently from the effect of blows on the head, inflicted by some ruffian on Sunday of last week."

Captain Stowe, son of Mrs. Harriet Beeche Stowe, wounded at Gettysburg, is now at home in Andover, slowly recovering.

My heart is full of sorrow and sympathy, which seek expression. From the beginning of the war, I have watched the course of Colonel Robert G. Shaw with intense and peculiar interest; for I knew his character abounded in those noble and excellent qualities of which the country and the times stand so much in need; and always I have feared that he

might be cut off in the morning of his beautiful life. Then that Fifty-fourth Regiment, offering their but exultant withal; for this existence is brief at best, and self-sacrifice is boly and immortal. But to think of those brave, devoted men, after their exhaustion by hunger, fatigue, and the hard labors of battle, sent to Charleston, to be insulted and torbattle, sent to Charleston, to be insulted and tor-tured by ferocious tyrants, and then sold into slavery! Father of Mercies! how this thought agonizes just and human scale!

As for the mean, vindictive answer to the request for the body of their brave young Colonel, it will produce the effect that all such manifestations do. produce the effect that all such manifestations do. It will impress more deeply than ever upon the minds of the people how infernal the spirit of slavery is. To the pure and heroic soul which had just parted from that beautiful body, it could do no harm; and his immediate family have principles that will lift them above the possibility of feeling degraded by suffering with, and dying with, and being buried with God's despised and persecuted poor. They will not forget the words: "Inasmuch as yedid it unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me." unto me.

I was thinking this, as I walked homeward after reading the daily news. I reflected how every inch
of freedom had been won for the human race by the
sacrifice of thousands of precious lives. There passed
before me a long procession of men,

"For God, for Truth, for Freedom's sake, Content the bitter cup to take, And silently, in fearless faith, Bowing their noble souls to death."

I remembered how despotism had always delighted to make their martyrdom look mean, and in how many signal instances the effort had failed. When and centurions crucified Jesus between selves down to everlasting disgrace; while the cross, which they regarded with such profound contempt, floats through the world's history transfigured with

started involuntarily as my eyes turned toward the setting sun. A dark cloud rested on the horizon and downward through it meandered a narrow line of intensely brilliant sunlight, precisely in the form of an S. When we are overwhelmed with some great sorrow, I suppose, we are all more or less in-clined to be superstitious; for at such moments the soul, in its utter helplessness, looks tremblingly be-yond this dark vale of shadows, and implores some light from Heaven. The splendid vision was soon light from Heaven. The splendid vision was soon wavering and sinking behind a veil of mist. But while it lasted, it lifted my soul out of its deep despondency; for it seemed as if the dark gate through which that lovely young soul had passed had been transiently left ajar, and I had caught a glimpse of the immortal glory into which he had entered.

My state of feeling will not seem to you exaggerated, for you are probably aware how much the cause of freedom owes to several members of the Shaw family, and that too at a time when anti-

slavery was not beginning to be respectable, as it now is, but when no wealth or standing could pro-tect its advocates from the neglect and sarcasm of society. The money they gave so liberally was the smallest portion of the aid they afforded. With moral courage beyond all praise, they stood side by side with a despised band of reformers against the world of wealth and fashion to which they by position belonged; and the crowning beauty of a that it was done simply and naturally, without the slightest indication of ghtest indication of conscious merit.

The capacity to do this, I think, they derived, by

the blessing of God, from the founder of the family Robert G. Shaw, the best of the "merchant princes" level of their possibilities, will be the task of more than one generation. But it will be a task fit for freemen, and becoming Christians. Time spent in forwarding a neglected race to higher grades is well spent. In an upward movement of minds, "a thousand years are but as a day:" in retrograde marches, "a day is as a thousand years."

When Virgil sang—

Facilis descenses Averni:

Time spent in forwarding a neglected race to higher grades is well sight to conjecture what such a man thought of a system that robbed poor laborers of their wages, and added thereto the blasphemy of calling itself an ordination of Providence. A short time before his death he said to Colonel Shaw, and another grandson who was present, then mere lads, "My children, I am leaving the stage of action, and you are entering leaving the stage of action, and you are entering upon it. I exhort you to use your example and in Hoe opus, hie labor est;
he spake the truth in the sense intended. Easy, indeed, is downward motion to those who are under natural law, whether physical or moral; and to ascend is ardnown, being against natural forces and native. One of these murmuring recognitions indicated the kindly sympathies of his great, good heart. "Ah," said he, "here is an old negro just come into this

much he has suffered!" If some of his children inherited from him the qualities which prompted them to espouse an unpop-ular cause, and to stand by it steadfastly, for right steep path heavenward. To his eye the days of youth, steep path heavenward. To his eye the days of youth, given to debasing pleasures, are as a long life-time; while fourscore and ten years, spent in climbing the heights of virtue, seem as golden hours.

Doubtless the state of mind revealed in these last hours may be partly traced to the influence of a noble son and two noble daughters. It have before me now a vision of one of those asted and weak, was physically slow-paced com-ters. I have before me now a vision of one of those sisters, which I hope to find in my gallery of choicest pictures when I exchange this world of false shows for a higher world of realities. She was presiding over a table at one of our annual anti-slavery fairs, according to her usual custom. On her right hand was the table of a very intelligent, lady-like person, whose complexion was brown. It was a rainy day, and few purchasers came. She remarked to me that she seemed to be of no use, for one could easily people. It is the past that has dragged its slow length along, while the enslaved have been sinking deeper in the horrible pit. Tedious as a century have been the fected way. "Do let me move nearer to her, then." last thirty years, during which anti-slavery reformers have preached immediate emancipation, crying daily, as the dull hours have lingered, and the mills of the gods have ground so slow—crying daily, as they have filed on the adamantine chain, "O, Lord, how long?"

And, after some show of arranging things on her table, she moved her chair farther to the right. It was to the right in more senses than one. How I loved and reverenced her? As she uttered those simple, unpretending words, it seemed to me that the rountenance was irradiated with moral beauty. I looked at them between the rounders of the r I looked at them both, as they sat side by side.

by transmission through his parents, they confirmed and developed it by the largest and wisest moral At the outbreak of this war, he stood upo

At the outbreak of this war, he stood upon the threshold of life, with the fairest and happiest prospects spread before him. An only son, dearly and deservedly beloved by his parents and by a group of deservedly beloved by his parents and by a group of asympathizing sisters, a favorite with a numerous band of relatives and friends, to whom he was endeared by his gentle, refined and conscientions nature, no person who saw him before the war could have imagined that it would be his destiny to die, sword in hand, storming a fort, amid flashes of lightning and roar of artillery. But when the free institutions of the country he loved were brought into peril by traitors, he did not pause to daily with the allurements of life. He marched at once, with the New York Seventh, to the protection of the Capital. As a soldier, his bravery and firmness were only equalled by his kindliness. He took the gentlest care of wounded comrades, and evinced a woman's thoughtful tenderness in cutting locks of hair from the dead, to solace the bleeding hearts of distant relatives.

When the raising of classic tenders and beginning and roar the resistant of the protection of the protection of the dead, to solace the bleeding hearts of distant relatives.

relatives.

When the raising of colored troops was proposed, his well-known character caused him to be at once

moral influence be could thus exert was urged him, he did as his noble-hearted aunt had doze y him, he did as his nonre-nearce auns nad done wh similar suggestion was made to her; he moved to right immediately. His parents were well awa the terrible risks he would incur, but they conqu all personal considerations, and cheerfully him to follow the promptings of his own co There was a tie of peculiar tenderness which him to this life. I allude to his young bride e show how much he sacrinced from a server by But this is sacred ground; and with reveren but throw a veil over the unspeakable at at separation. Whether the parting ex of his honored grandfather recurred to his mind. an helped him to form his decision with such solen self-sacrificing heroism, I know not. But he to the dangerous post without any other hesitation that which arose from a modest distrust of his ose from a modest distrust of his experience and ability. In what manner be undertook this great responsibility may be ferred from the following little incident: While the fifty-fourth were being drilled at Readville, may people visited the encampment. Among them two intelligent, well-bred colored strangers of the s two intelligent, well-ored colored strangers, who brought letters of introduction to the Colonel. When he invited them to dine with him, they thanked him, but respectfully declined. Being urged, they mid: "You are aware, Coionel Shaw, that there is a prejudice against our complexion." "All gentlemen are the same to me," he replied, "whateve their complexion may be." He scafed them at his table, and treated them with the same unpatroning You are aware, Colonel Shaw, that courtesy with which he would have treated the Duke of Argyle. His letters to friends at that time were of Argyle. The sectors to friends at that time we filled with expressions of pleasure at the number intelligent colored people with whom he was brough into contact. He seemed to rejoice over all indicates the seemed to rejoice over all indica into contact. He seemed to rejoice over all indica-tions of their progress, as a generous heart does over the good luck of a brother who has been kept down by misfortune. The good character the regiment obtained in the neighborhood of the encampment obtained in the neighborhood of the encampnest was a source of great gratification to him, and in a letter from James Island, received almost simulaneously with the tidings of his death, he expressed delight at the high terms in which everybody spoke of the bravery of the Fifty-fourth.

I have said that three of the immediate descendants of Robert G. Shaw fought the moral butle against slavery with quiet but steadfast province.

against slavery with quiet but steadfast heroism for many years, and the two grandsons who received is parting injunction have followed their courageous example in the sterner warfare that is now waging One of them, a worthy son of her who moved so promptly to the right side, is battling marfully it the ranks of Freedom. God grant that his life may be spared to see the existence of this republic secur-on the only safe and permanent basis—the utier or

inction of slavery! There was another cousin of Colonel Shaw's, by he mother's side, who, like him, passed away in the storm of battle from a world which had great attractions for him. I remember Theodore Parkman when he was a vision of infant beauty. His exquisitely fair complexion, blue eyes, and shower of golden fair complexion, blue eyes, and shower of golden ringlets, at once brought to mind the words of Pope Gregory, "Non Angli, sed Angeli." Afterward, I heard of him as a gentle, refined, highly cultured young man, just returned from Europe, with qualifications to render him an ornament to any path of the transfer of the state which the manner. But the transfer of the state which the manner. life his taste might suggest. But the trump of was had sounded, and, like his noble-hearted consins, he left the flowery paths of life without a murmur, and relinquished all his high aspirations and tender asseciations, to serve his suffering country in her hourd need. His body lies in North Carolina, under a tree

"Eyes of light and lips of roses Such as Hylas wore, Over all that curtain closes Which shall rise no more! Who shall offer youth and beauty On the wasting shrine Of a stern and lofty duty With a faith like thine

When I gazed on that remarkable sunset, which seemed like a gleam of eternal glory beyond the dark curtain, I telt that the young hero for whom my tears were falling was not a lonely stranger is that realm of light. I seemed to see the kindly dfather placing his hand in benediction on h head, and gentle cousin Theodore greeting him sill love. Many of the Fifty-fourth had followed their brave leader through the dark gate, and among them the poor old negro who, years ago, had been senin vision, recognized also his kindred and descendant. They all smiled on each other; and when memory glanced backward to the loved ones in the world they had left so suddenly, the genial patriarch sid:
"Be not disturbed; the separation is but for a me

ment, they will follow."
Meanwhile, the voice Meanwhile, the voices of mourners on earli-struggled with tears while they sang:

"Peace be with thee, O our brother, In the spirit-land!
Vainly look we for another
In thy place to stand.
Unto Truth and Freedom gir All thy early powers, Be thy virtue with the living, And thy spirit ours!"

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND ON TEAT.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertise : "No treachery; but want of men and money. Among the soldiers this is muttered,— That here you maintain several factions." "Were our tears wanting to this funeral,

se tidings would call forth her flowing tiles." "Is Talbot slain? Then will I slay myself. For living idly here, in pomp and ease, While such a worthy leader, wanting aid, Unto his dastard foeman is betray'd."

While the men of the 54th Massachusette were arching steadily through shot and shell at the had of the column of assault upon Fort Wagner, the brethren were being hunted down and backed while their color-bearer, wounded in the less than the les was dragging himself along on his knees, string uphold his honored burden,—a crew of traitors we

wed burden,-a crew of traitors were hauling down the flag of their country with curst and trailing it over the pavements of the streets of While their Colonel, mounting the pa While their Colonel, mounting the passive urging on his command, fell shot through the bress, his father's household were awaiting the visit of a band of burglars and murderers.

How it would have unnerved those soldiers.

who, oraving not only the usual perils of war, is the contumely of the North and the savage threat of the South, were leading this forlors hope, we know that some of their wives and children were homeless outcasts fleeing for their lives!

What a ghastly mockery would it seem to poor fainting standard-bearer, that this symour power sustained by him with so much loss. ain, was spit and trampled upon by white cit.

What if the devilish spirit of one of these nurderers, on its descent, could have whisp that young patriot, who, hating father and i borne it bravely to the end, to him, as hi thoughts reverted to those he had so loved an had forsaken-that their home was even then the ned by his fellow-countrymen, because its roof le

sheltered him!

And yet these miscreants, robbers, mard fratricides, found an Archbishop who could to parley with them, a Judge ready to sid the escape from the hands of justice, a Senator to so cuse them, and a Governor to acknowledge them at the cuse them.

his immediate constituents."

We cannot all be soldiers;—age, infirmities

We cannot all be soldiers;—age, infirmities enough to go forth as did these poor colorel and their brave young officers;—but for the sale decency, if from no higher motive, let us who say decency, if from no higher motive, let us who so, home in ease pay some tribute to the virue we not or cannot emulate; let us use our right of examinister and execute our laws, so that trailers and ruffians shall be kept in due subjection and punished with due severity, and so that while the historian counts deeds of valor in the field, he may not have to record acts of infanty at home. o record acts of infamy at home.

A class of about 40 graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, last week. Over 450 d alumni of Harvard college have enlisted in the service since the war broke out, and of the 68 translation. graduates who died last year, more than his battle or from wounds and disease incurred

EVERY

THE

WASHING! ROBERT F. V

TERMS-Th Four copies relating to the pecua directed, (Post PAID, Advertisement for three insertions, ments inserted on res

The Agents o ylvania, Ohio and horised to receive The following paper, viz : - WEND ED JACKSON, and

WM. LLOYD G. VOL.

Refuge "HARPER'S The negroes are

It is time for them, race to the present abomination of the lot. This has been some of which are and, therefore, she here. But it is a whether, even now, wretched people hi unusual considerat honor they are gettists—the pestiferous in itself sufficient to justice of everythin their regard. Neg Abolitionists, it is as ments of high inte convention of madu Military bravery, by which the Black regiment, it is said, son under the Aboli the negroes are the therefore, " the com

existing misfortunes amalgamation betw thing; therefore, the particular, superior travagant system quence of the black son. It is plain that son. It is plain that tunate disease calle should be sorry to d but it is a truth that help himself. He wan ambuscade, and forward, and he was Among the negro foremost stands Har more of the "nigge bune itself. In a rece either in our colonia the Irish, as a race, tude of the people of gross have done with Certainly, there is is implied in this negro would have m

a sentence. The C the Irish in America their numbers, than selves. But we sho ous abolition lie. ours in blood—in eve to a people. We con in great numbers; various and splendi exceedingly; we hav that will last forever tions, we will be pred Our past tells this in we had, last year, me tans. New York, P cities, will soon exhib-Nothing. We were we shall be here afte and the negroes whe more certain—no dicable, multiplying of the American con

In the meantime, le

or any other Harp were never anything minded bigots in re-disfranchise all forei proselytize a poor ready; and from "n ed unfortunate Brat ed unfortunate Broth was they made Niche religion of his father some, and big-heart apprentice. T own heretic way of t act was more wicked sible to be made. T possession. God has possession. God has To steal away from upon guilt. Poor Market when, it bered how his fond trained him, and how from everlasting trutt and Calvinism. No the only apostate the only apostate have made. Let have made. Let open. They have because they are fas the land. But their Let them have not magazines, or Weekly tion bigots. Nor let write against them. brain" will soon ba brain" will soon ha e put under foot, pringing up here and eligious intolerance, ffect nothing but co the Irish ranging Age

RAD

It is difficult to und fluence the radical partowards Governor Sound presents from distent rage which is pit the character of the that paper devoted to on the Governor, A order officers, declararer that its figures un official figures must of fore, in substance, the bas sold himself to the ship could hardly go focen't tell us how he gives as the amount of the country of the state of the substantial figures.

doesn't tell us how he gives as the amout fore we can't believe nent by which this readers to reject the and accept radical and accept radical not Seymour is a copour out billingsgat the argument, which justify a violation of laws of common declaws